A

Brief Account

OF SOME

TRAVELS

IN

HUNGARIA,
SERVIA,
BULGARIA,
MACEDONIA,
THESSALY,
AUSTRIA,
STYRIA,
CARINTHIA,
CARNIOLA,
and *FRIULI.*

As also

Some Obſervations on the *Gold*, *Silver*, *Copper*, *Quick-ſilver Mines*, *Baths*, and *Mineral Waters* in thoſe parts

With the

Figures of ſome Habits and Remarkable places.

By *EDWARD BROWN* M. D.
of the College of *LONDON*, Fellow of the *R. Society*, and Phyſician in Ordinary to His MAJESTY.

LONDON,
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A Brief Account

OF SOME

TRAVELS

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY

Lord MARQUIS of *DORCHESTER*,

Earl of *KINGSTON*,

Viſcount *NEWARK*,

Lord *PIERREPONT*, *MANVERS*, and *HERRIR*,

AND

One of the Lords of His MAJESTIES moſt Honourable Privy Council.

MY LORD,

IF *Ambition had not made it already the cuſtom of many Parts of* Europe, *which pretend to be the moſt literate, and univerſally knowing, to dedicate their Books not onely to great Princes, and Heroes; and to the* Dij minorum gentium, *but alſo to aſcend higher, and offer them (how mean ſoever*

they be) even to Omniſciency, and Omnipotency, I ſhould be afraid to preſent any thing ſo inconſiderable to ſo great a Perſon. Your Lordſhip is our particular Patron, and you have obliged all our Faculty for ever, by ſo noble a condeſcenſion of your Lordſhips, as that of honouring the College of Phyſitians *with your Name, and being one of their Society.*

Some Princes in former Ages have not thought it below their greatneſs to look into a Profeſſion ſo uſefull to mankind, and ſome of great birth have made it their Employment all their lifetime: but to compare them to your Lordſhip would be to be injurious to your great Name; and we will eaſily forget to boaſt of Abenhali, Alhaſen, Ebenhali, Ebenſina *Prince of* Corduba, *ſince your Lordſhip hath given us leave to glory in the Name of* Dorcheſter, Kingſton, Newark,

Newark, Pierrepont, Manvers *and* Herrir. *All our Labours, Studies, Travels, and Induſtry, can never arrive at that accompliſhment, as to return thanks handſomly for that gentile way your Lordſhip hath found out to honour us; and yet your Lordſhip is pleaſed to accept of the poor Attempts of him that is the moſt inferior of them. I can onely ſay that your Lordſhip confirms that Ambition and Ardeur I alwayes had to be,*

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhips

Moſt devoted and moſt humble Servant,

EDWARD BROWN.

THE General Deſcription OF HUNGARY.

HOW far *HUNGARIA* exceedeth other Countries of *Europe* in Mines, Baths, and Mineral-waters; becauſe I have elſewhere given a particular account of ſuch Subjects, I ſhall at preſent omit their repetitions, and at this time add ſome other Conſiderables; and in the firſt place ſay, That it aboundeth not only in thoſe, but is alſo the beſt Rivered Country in *Europe*: nor doth any region thereof afford ſo many noble and uſeful Streams.

On the Eaſtſide it is waſhed with that noble and Navigable River *Tibiſcus*, or, the *Teiſſe*, ariſing in the Country of *Maromorus*, at the foot of the high *Carpathian* hills: Which having received the *Mariſcus* or *Mariſa*, and many Rivers into it, runneth into the *Danube*, between *Varadine*, St. *Peter*, and *Belgrade*. By this River cometh down the great quantity of natural Stone-ſalt, brought from many Salt-mines in *Hungary*, and *Tranſylvania*; whereof a great part is brought up the *Danube* to all places, as far as *Presburg*; (it being prohibited to be carryed any higher) leaſt it ſhould hinder the ſale of the *Auſtrian* Salt, upon which

the Emperour hath an Impoſt, and no ſmall quantity alſo down the *Danube*, and afterwards up the River *Morava* into *Servia*, and neighbour Countries.

On the Weſt ſide runs the River *Arabo* or *Rab*, riſing in *Styria*, and running into the *Danube* by *Javrinum* or *Rab*. A conſiderable River receiving the *Lauffnitz*, *Pitta*, *Guncz*, and other Rivers into it. And now lately more famous, for the defeat of the *Turks*, under *Achmet* the Grand *Vizier*, by the Imperial Forces, at St. *Gothard*, nigh this River. The diſcourſe hereof was freſh, when I was at the City of *Rab*: and many I found, who ſaw the corps of Men and Horſes floating in that ſtream.

Upon the Southern parts, are conſiderable the River *Dravus* or *Drau*, which ariſing in the Territory of *Saltzburgland*, a part of old *Noricum*, runneth a long courſe through *Carinthia* and *Hungary*, and falleth into the *Danube*, near *Erdoed*, or old *Teutoburgium*; after it hath paſſed from its head about three hundred miles. About its entrance into *Hungary*, it receiveth into it the long River *Mur*; and, far above this, nearer its original I found it a conſiderable ſtream: having paſſed the ſame by a good Bridge as high as *Villach* or *Villaco*, and between *Clagenfurt*, and Mount *Leubell* in *Carinthia*, I paſſed the ſame alſo by two long Wooden Bridges, and an Iſland in the middle between them.

On the ſame ſide is alſo the noble River *Savus*, or the *Sau*; which ariſing in *Carinthia*, entreth the *Danube* at *Belgrade*; continuing a long courſe of about three hundred miles, and ſwelling by the acceſſion of many good Rivers. Being at *Carnedunum* or *Crainburg*, an handſome Town, not far diſtant from the head, it appeared a conſiderable ſtream; which is afterwards ſo enlarged, as to have remarkable Iſlands in it, as that of *Metubaris*, to the Weſt of old *Sirmium*, and that of *Sigeſtica* or *Siſſeck*, by

by *Zagrabia*, containing of old a ſtrong and famous Town; unto which the Old *Romans* brought their Commodities from *Aquileia*, and ſo by Land to *Labach* or *Nauportus*; From thence unto *Segeſtica*, and forwards, for the ſupply of thoſe Provinces, and their Garriſons and Forces in them. Between theſe two noble Currents of the *Dravus* and the *Savus*, lyeth a fair and long *Inter-amnian* Country, wherein *Solyman* the Magnificent choſe a ſafe retreat, until he came to *Belgrade*: when, with about four hundred thouſand men, which he brought to take *Vienna*, he dared not to meet the Forces of *Charles* the Fifth, then encamped before that City.

Upon the North part of *Hungary*, are the Rivers ariſing from the *Carpathian* Mountains which divide *Poland* and *Hungary*; more particularly the River *Gran*, which runneth into the *Danube*, over againſt *Strigonium* or *Gran*; and alſo the River *Waag* or *Vagus*, which cometh in above *Comara*: which *Stuckius*, an ocular witneſs, conceiveth to equal the *Po* in *Italy*. I am ſure, at *Freiſtat*, above fifty miles, before it diſchargeth into the *Danube*, it is a very large Stream, and hath a long Bridge over it; part whereof was broken down by the Ice, the ſame year when I was there. And far above it, nearer the head, there is alſo a conſiderable Bridge at *Trenſchin*, a fair Town, which giveth the name unto that Country, and much reſorted unto, for its hot Baths, and Mineral Waters; having no leſs than thirty two plentiful Springs.

The great *Danubius* or *Thonau* continueth its ſtream quite through *Hungary*; and no one Province hath a larger ſhare of it; for accounting from the City of *Ulme* in *Swabenland* or *Suevia*, where it beginneth to be Navigable, it continueth a long courſe, paſſing by *Ingolſtad*, *Ratisbone*, *Straubing*, *Paſſau*, *Lintz*, and *Vienna*, unto *Preſburg*; from whence through *Hungary* it maketh a courſe

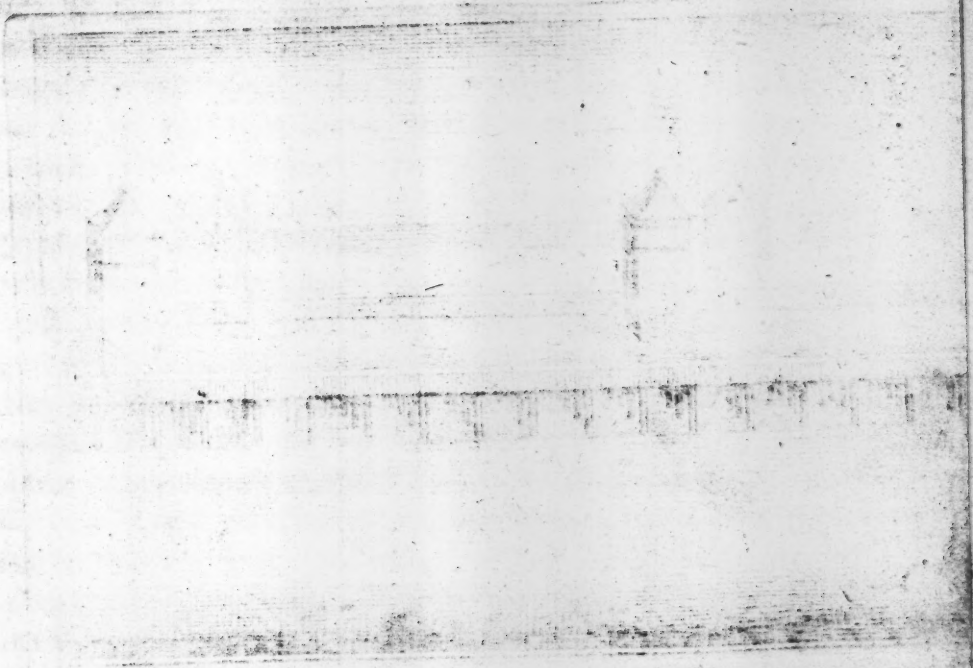
of above thre hundred miles, before it paſſeth by *Belgrade*: To omit the long ſtream thereof in its farther progreſs, when having waſhed the ſhoars of *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Wallachia*, and *Moldavia*, with many mouths it entreth the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*: having in this long paſſage drank in above ſixty conſiderable Rivers; and in ſober account performed a courſe of above fifteen hundred miles. Whereby it may tolerably admit the double name of *Danubius*, and *Iſter*, properly applyed unto diſtinct parts thereof.

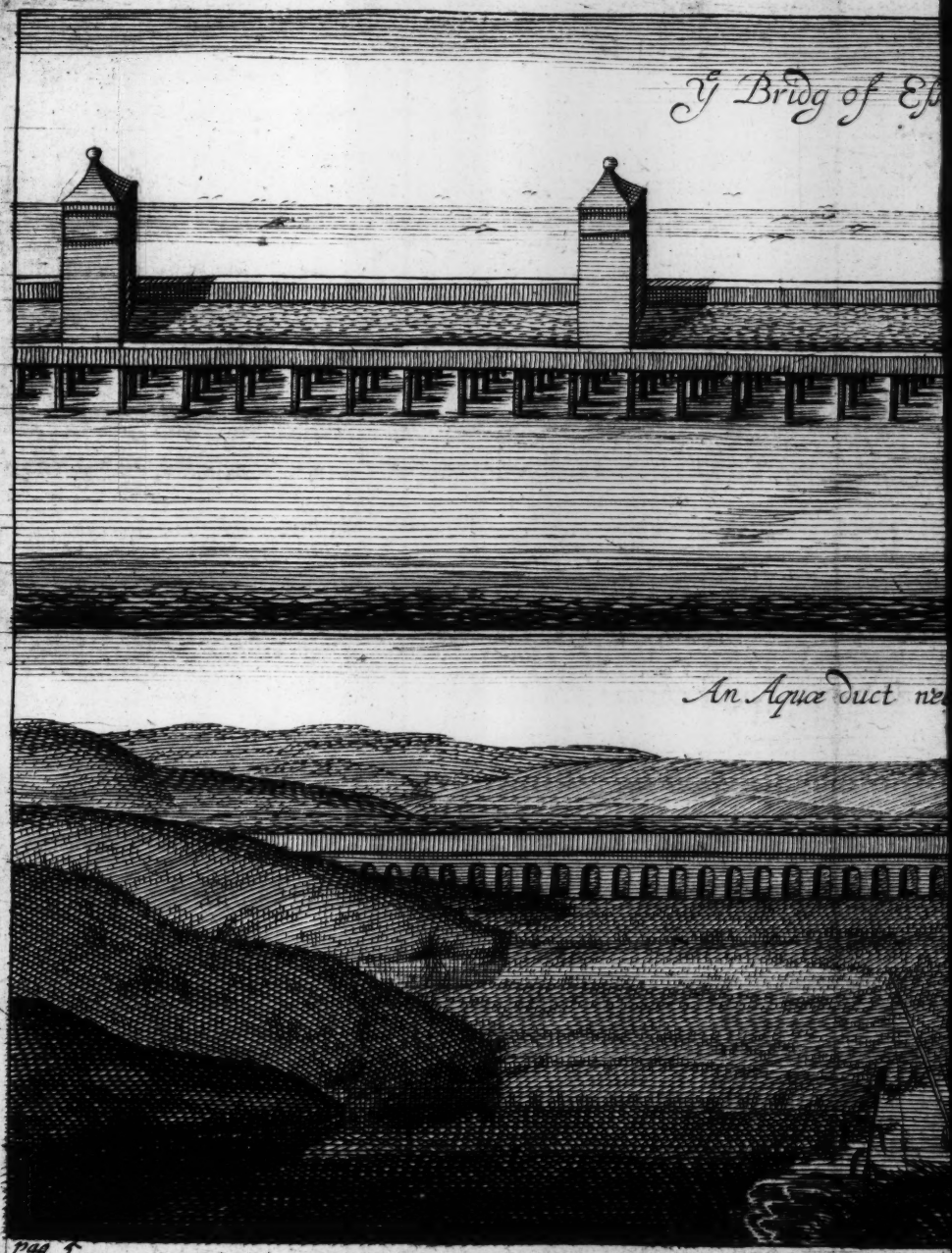
So that, although I have ſeen the *Danubius*, for about ſeven hundred miles; yet cannot tell, whether I may certainly ſay, that I have ſeen any part of *Iſter*. For *Strabo* aſcribeth that name unto it, below its *Cataract*, or great fall, which happeneth about *Axiopolis*, in *Mæſia* inferior, or *Bulgaria*. But *Appianus*, and later Account, define it to begin at its concurrence with the *Savus*, at *Belgrade*: and if ſo, yet we had but a ſhort ſight of the *Iſter*; which travelling more up into *Servia*, we were fain to leave at *Hiſſargich*. And of this *Iſter* or lower part of the River, many things are ſpoken and related by the Ancients, which are not ſo plainly verifiable of *Danubius*.

Beſides theſe large Rivers above named, there are ſome others, taken notice of alſo by *Pliny*; and eſteemed *Fluvii non ignobiles*. The *Sarvizza*, or *Orpanus*, ariſing near *Veſprinium*, and paſſing by *Alba Regalis*, runneth into the *Danube*, which I paſſed over at *Jeni*, or *nova Palanka*. The River *Walpo* or *Vulpanus*, ariſing above the Town of *Walpo*, which was taken by *Solyman*, in his march to *Alba Regalis*, or *Stull-Weiſſenburg*. We paſſed over it by *Walcovar*, and the River *Boſneth* or *Bacunthus*, which runneth into the *Savus*, not far from old *Sirmium*.

As this Country excelleth in Rivers, ſo hath it alſo many conſiderable and long Bridges; there is a long

Bridge

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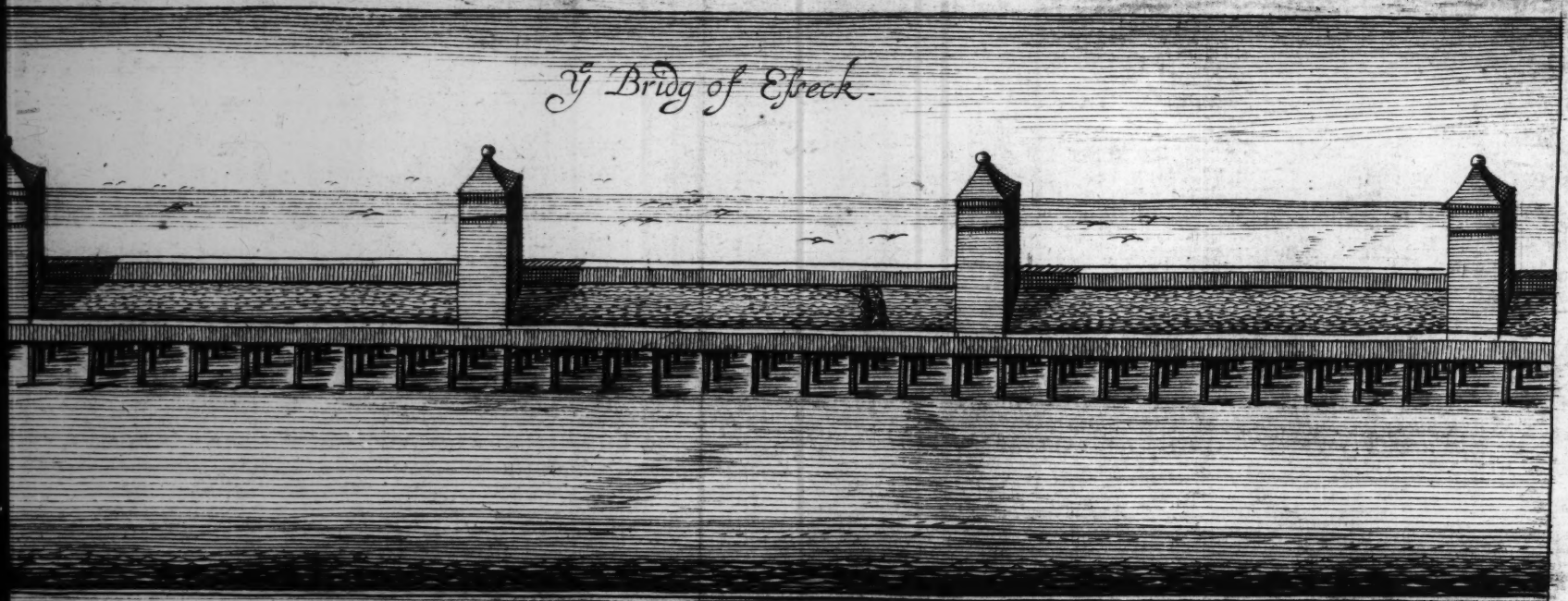
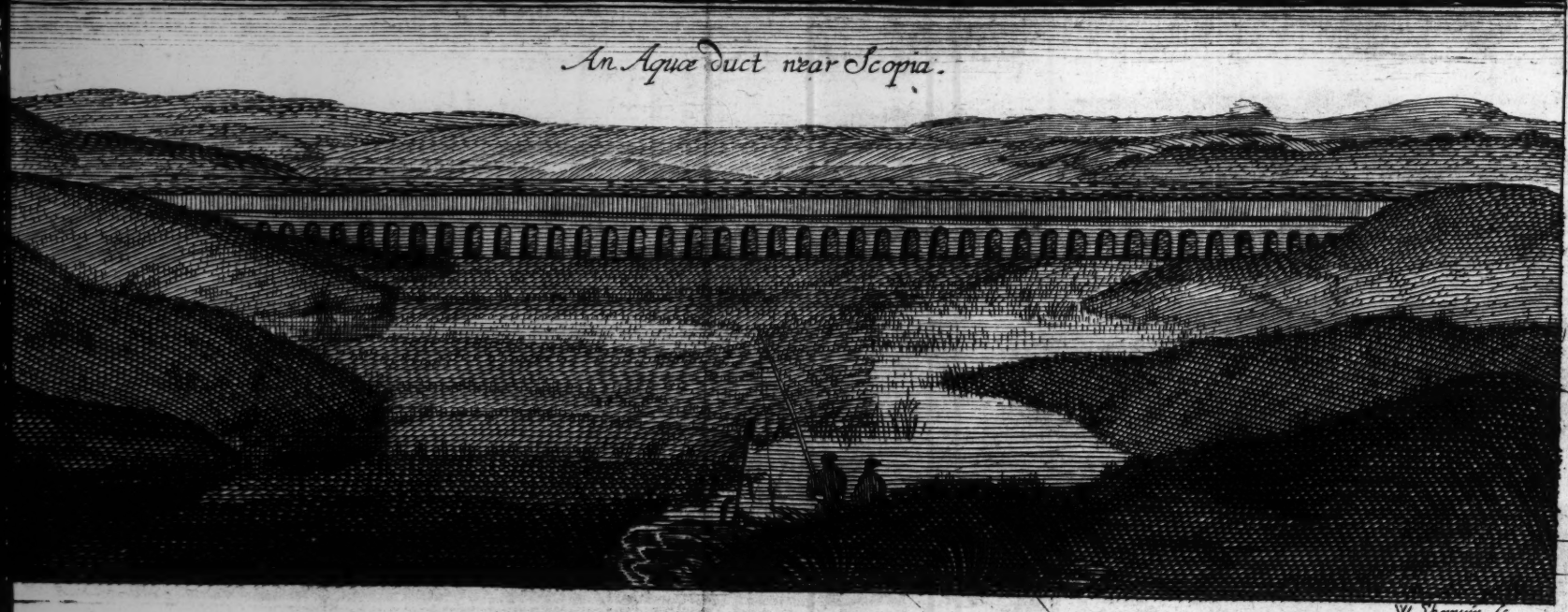

Ye Bridg of Eſreck.


An Aquæ duct near Scopia.
W. Sherwin Sc

Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*, between *Strigonium* and *Barchan*; which is the firſt Bridge on this River, which we meet with from the great Wooden Bridge at *Vienna*, which takes above two thouſand Trees to plancher it. Upon the ſhoar of St. *Andrews Iſland*, by *Virouichitz*, I took notice of a ruine of Stones, where the *Turks* told us, there had been formerly a Stone Bridge: But the *Turks* in theſe parts, think it beſt to make Bridges of Boats; which they ſo handſomly contrive, as to open a paſſage for Boats, and Veſſels of burthen to paſs; ſo that he that beholds thoſe in theſe parts, will not wonder at the Bridges of Boats at *Rouen*, and *Grenoble* in *France*. Between *Buda* and *Peſt*, there is a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*, where it runneth all in one ſtream, of above half a mile long; the beſt I have ſeen of this kind, and if *Sigiſmund* had lived to effect his deſign, of making a notable Stone-Bridge in this place, there had probably been no Bridge in *Europe* to compare with it. There is alſo a Bridge at *Calocza*, formerly an *Archbiſhop*'s Sea, and a handſome and well-contrived Bridge, by *Walcovar* over the River *Walpo*. But that of *Eſſeck*, or *Murſa* of old, is ſcarce to be parallel'd with any other; built partly over the *Dravus*, and partly over the *Fenns*, which are often overflowed. The Bridge is five miles at leaſt in length, having Towers built upon it at the diſtance of every quarter of a mile: It is handſomly railed on each ſide, and ſupported by great Trees, erected under it; nine or ten in a rank, unto each Arch. That part of the Bridge, which was built over the *Dravus*, was burnt down by Count *Nicholas Serin*, in the late *Turkiſh* Wars between *Leopoldus* the Firſt, Emperour of *Germany*, and *Sultan Mahomet* the Fourth: and is now ſupplyed by a Bridge of Boats, ſomewhat below the former; which I paſſed over in *September*, 1669. The *Turks* did not rebuild it in the ſame place, becauſe

becauſe the Supporters below the water, when the fire ceaſed, were ſo ſtrongly faſtned and hard, that it would have coſt them too great a labour, to get them up. By this Bridge the *Turkiſh* Forces paſs into *Hungary*: and at this place the unfortunate King *Ludovicus* thought to have ſtopped the *Turkiſh* Army, which marched under *Solyman*. And lately Count *Serini* undertook a long march to burn the ſame, to prevent ſupplies from coming to the *Viſier*, who was with his Army in other parts of *Hungary*.

And as there are ſtill many Bridges over the upper *Danube*, ſo have there alſo been in old time upon the lower, or *Iſtrian* part thereof. *Darius* King of *Perſia* made a Bridge of Boats over that mouth of the *Iſter*, called *Oſtium Sacrum*. *Nicephorus* relates, that *Conſtantine* built a Stone Bridge over it. But the moſt remarkable and admirable Bridge, was that, built by the Emperour (*Adrian*), and deſcribed by *Dion* the Hiſtorian: whereof there are ſtill ſome ruines, not far from *Severin*, about twenty *Hungarian* miles from *Belgrade*. This Bridge conſiſted of twenty piles of ſquare Stone of an hundred foot high, beſides the foundation: of ſixty foot in breadth, and the diſtance between each of them one hundred and ſeventy foot; and conjoyned by Arches, upon the which was this Inſcription,

(Trajan)

PROVIDENTIA AUG.

VERE PONTIFICIS VIRTUS ROMANA

QUID NON DOMAT? SUB JUGUM ECCE

RAPITUR ET DANUBIUS.

And, as a Memorial hereof, many *Roman* Coynes were ſtamped, and ſome in Silver, not yet rare among us; with this Inſcription, DANUVIUS.

No

No River affordeth ſo large and peopled Iſlands. Between *Vicegrad* and *Vacia*, there is a fair and large Iſland, called St. *Andrew's* Iſland. Another a little below *Buda*, againſt the weſt ſide of which ſtands *Adom*, extending forty miles; and exceeds that of the *Iſle of Man*, containing many Villages in it; upon part whereof the *Turkiſh* Forces encamped, when they came to raiſe the *Chriſtian* Siege at *Buda*, and was the great omiſſion and error of the Chriſtians, that they Fortified not in that Iſland. Another, againſt *Mohatch*: another, about the entrance of the *Dravus*: and a new one hard by *Belgrade*, made by the ſetling of the *Silt* or *Ouſe* brought down by the *Savus*, and the *Danube*; where thirty five years ago there was no face of an Iſland, but is now full of Trees; how this may advantage, or diſadvantage *Belgrade*, future times may ſhew. But the *Turks* are ſo ſecure and fearleſs of any Forces, that may ever hurt them in theſe parts, that they have no conſideration of ſuch things. And allowing the River *Leyta* to be the boundary of *Auſtria*, the Iſland of *Schut*, or *Inſula Citurorum* will prove moſt conſiderable of any; containing many good Towns, as *Comora*, *Samarien*; beſides very many Villages. And paſſing through it, I found it well peopled, and ordered againſt incurſions; wherein there have been divers, formerly made by *Turks*, *Tartars*, and Rebellious Forces.

No River whatſoever, ſo far from its diſcharge into the Sea, affordeth more Naval Veſſels of ſtrength and ſufficiency for Fight; nor hath any afforded the like ſignal engagements and encounters, at this diſtance from the Sea. The Emperour hath ſome Veſſels of War handſomly built, like Gallies at *Vienna*, *Presburg*, and *Comora*; and an *Arſenal* for proviſion of many, upon occaſion. The *Turk* at *Strigonium*, *Buda*, *Belgrade*, and other places below.

At

At the Siege of *Belgrade*, *Mahomet* the great brought two hundred Ships and Galleys, well appointed, up the ſtream. And the *Hungarians* ſent ſo many down the ſtream, from *Buda*, that, after a ſharp encounter, they took twenty of the *Turkiſh* Veſſels, and forced the reſt on ſhoar, near the Camp; ſo that, to prevent falling into the Enemies hand, *Mahomet* was fain to cauſe them to be ſet on fire. The *Chriſtians* had a great Fleet at the Siege of *Buda*, when all miſcarried under Count *Regenſdorff*. For the Hiſtory delivers, that the *Chriſtian* Fleet conſiſted of four and twenty Galliots, about fourſcore ſmall Pinnaces, and little leſs then an hundred Ships of burthen, and other great Boats. By the help of ſuch Naval Veſſels *Wolfgangus Hodder* did a good piece of ſervice, when *Solyman* beſieged *Vienna*; for he came out of *Presburg* with armed Veſſels, and ſunk the Veſſels ſent from *Buda* with the great Ordnance, to batter the Walls of *Vienna*.

Turkiſh Hiſtory.

Turkiſh Hiſtory.

And as this Country aboundeth in Rivers, ſo is it not without ſome notable Lakes, as the Lake *Balaton* or *Platſee*, or *Volcæa* of Old, extending a great length between *Veſprinium* and the *Dravus*, with ſome ſtrong Forts upon it. This Lake put a ſtop unto the cruelty of *Solyman's* ſouldiers, who deſtroyed all from *Buda* unto the Lake *Balaton*. And ſince it lyeth on the Eaſt of the River *Leyta*, we may alſo reckon in the *Newſidler* Sea, a pleaſant Lake ſeven *German* miles long, and three broad: ſo called from *Newſidel*, a ſmall Town, of one ſtreet and ſome backward Houſes, with a ſmall ſquare Caſtle upon an Hill by it, from whence I had a good proſpect over all the Lake. In the Commotions of *Botſcay*, fourteen Villages about this Lake were burnt, by *Turks*, *Tartars*, and rebellious *Heyducks*. The *Hungarians* call it *Terteu*, and *Pliny*, *Peiſo*. It is in the middle way between *Vienna* and *Sabaria*, the birth-

birth-place of Saint *Martin*. The long extended plain of *Pampus*, in *Paraguay* in *America*, exceedeth all others, as being two Thouſand Miles in Length. And I have heard that famous Navigator Captain *Narborough* ſay, who not long ſince, was Commander of the *Sweepſtakes*; and made a Voyage in her into the *South-Sea*; that there is all low Land from the River of *Plate*, unto the middle of the Straights of *Magellan*. *Moſcovia* and *Poland* have long Plaines, but many of them Woody, and obſcured by Trees; but none more open and clear plains then this Country. The greateſt Plains I have obſerved in *England*, are thoſe of *Salisbury*, *Lincoln*, and *New-Market*. But theſe are but long Walkes, compared with thoſe of *Hungary*; and are exceeded by the plaines of *Auſtria*, from *Vienna* unto Mount *Simmeren*, unto the Borders of *Styria*. And though the Upper *Hungary* be Hilly, and plentiful in Wood; yet are there large Plains below. I Travelled from *Vienna* to *Belgrade*, about four hundred Miles, upon continued and not interrupted Plains; which often appeared like the Sea, without any viſible Eminencies, only a ſhort and plain Wood, by *Bacna*, and *Shilberg*, beyond *Dotis*; and if we reckon the full of this Plain, it will prove much longer extending from Mount *Kalenberg* or *Cetius*, two *German* miles weſtward of *Vienna* and ſo beyond *Belgrade*, ſtill along the North ſide of the *Danube*, unto the Borders of *Walachia*; which will make a larger extent, than the famous long Walk from *Agra* to *Lahor* in *India*. This plainneſs of the Country, affordeth an handſome way of Travelling in open Chariots, carrying one or two Men with a Charioter, drawn by two or three, ſometimes four Horſes of a Breaſt; and room enough to lye down. In this manner I travelled from *Buda* to *Belgrade*, over fair large Plains; and many miles upon Green-Swarthe,

and unworne waves; especially in the County of *Sirmium* or *Sabremnia*, as they now call it.

No Country hath so large a share of *Capital Cityes* upon the *Danube*; for whereas from the course thereof from *Ulme* unto *Belgrade*, there are reckoned Ten very considerable ones, there are no less then four thereof, that is *Presburg*, *Strigonium*, *Euda*, and *Belgrade* accounted unto *Hungary*; and *Buda*, with the addition of *Post*, on the otherside the water, seemes to be the largest of them all; and I believe the largest also of any upon that Stream.

And as this Country excelleth in *Rivers*, so is it very abundant in *Fishes*. The *Tibiscus* or *Teisse*, is esteemed the most Fishy River in *Europe*, if not in the World; insomuch, that they have a common saying, *That it consisteth of two parts of Water, and one of Fish.* And the River *Bodrack* which runnes into the *Tibiscus*, not far from *Tokay*, is so replenished with *Fish*, that in the Summer when the River is low, the People say the Water smells of Fish. And this is no small River, but as I had the account from a Commander, who purposely made it for me when he passed it, was thirty Fathoms broad, and eight and an half deep, but being of this Figure it could not be well Fished with Netts. Which exceeding fertility if any will ascribe unto Saline Tinctures, both of its own stream, and others accessionary into it, which lick the many natural Salt-Mines under ground, and so may carry some principles of fœcundity with them, it may admit of consideration. The *Danube* aboundeth in many good *Fishes*: as *Trouts*, *Perches*, large and delicious *Carpes*, exceeding any I have seen; and besides many others, a Fish called *Coppen*, a kinde of *Capito*; a *Biscurne*, or kind of *Lamprey*; a *Grundel*, or spotted kinde of *Cobites*, with six Beards, two short,

V

and

and four longer; a large Fiſh much exceeding a *Pike*, called *Scheyden*, a *Silurus Geſneri*: and above all, there is at ſome ſeaſons great ſtore of *Huſones*, called by them *Hauſons*: whereof ſome are twenty foot long; eſteemed a very good diſh, and ſomewhat like *Sturgeon*. There are ſet Fiſhing-places and Store-houſes upon the ſide of the *Danube*; whereof the higheſt is above *Comora*, upon *Schut-Iſland*, but the greateſt Fiſhing is about *Kilia*, in *Walachia*; where they ſalt them, and ſend them into other parts; they come out of the *Euxine Sea*.

As the Rivers are full of Fiſh, ſo are they covered with *Fowle*, in the Winter; *Swans* I obſerved none in the *Danube*, but many other Fowles; and ſome *Pelicans*, not far from *Belgrade*.

As the Waters are alſo fruitful in Fiſh, ſo the Land aboundeth in other *Proviſions*; and very eminently in the two ſupporters of Life, *Bread* and *Wine*: their Bread is hardly exceeded by any in *Europe*; worked up and kneaded with long continued labour; and ſo made light, wholeſome, and well taſted; and at ſo cheap a rate, that for two pence as much is afforded there, as twelve pence with us in *England*. And indeed in all the *Turkiſh Dominions*, where I travelled, I met with ſo good and well taſted Bread, that with Wine, it was to me a Feaſt; and with Water a ſufficient Repaſt. *Grapes* they have very delicious and large; thoſe at *Virovichitz* by *Vacia*, are of eminent Note, *Wines* alſo of a generous and noble ſort, the Wines of *Tokay* are highly eſteemed; the *Sirmian* Wines are very rich and pleaſant, in the South part of *Hungary*: in which Province, the Emperour *Probus* is ſaid to have planted Vines, about Mount *Almus*, or *Arpataro*. In many other places the Wines are very noble; and ſome brought unto *Vienna*, where there are above thirty ſorts of Wines to be ſold, brought from ſeveral parts.

And as the ground is not unfruitful in its own nature, ſo they are not without the practiſe of *Good-Husbandry*, both in their Arable, and Paſture Grounds: eſpecially in *Upper-Hungary*, and parts not ſubjected to the *Turks*. I being there, about the end of *February*, ſaw every night all the Country about us on Fire; occaſioned, by burning the Stubble and Graſs and Hearbs; which afterwards, aroſe with plenty again. They uſe not Barnes, or Stacks of Corn; but have many deep and large Caves under Ground, wherein they lay it up ſafe, both from Robbers and ſudden incurſion of Enemies. At *Cleſch* near *Toopolchan*, when the *Turks* and *Tartars* made their Inroades in the laſt Warrs, the People retired, and hid themſelves in ſuch Cavities; but ſome *Turks*, ſpeaking *Schlavonian*, told them that the Coaſt was clear, and the Enemy gone; and ſo tempting them out of their Holes, they were unfortunately deceived into Captivity, and carried away into remote Countreys, never to be heard of again.

There is alſo great plenty of *Deer*, *Hares*, all ſorts of *Poultrey*, *Partridges*, and *Phæſants*; great ſtore of *Sheep*; which in divers places, have long Spiral Horns, and very long curled Wooll. And *Oxen* in great numbers, whereof tis thought they ſend an hundred thouſand yearly into *Italy*, *Germany*, and other parts; and it is commonly ſaid, they have enough, to ſerve a great part of *Europe*. They are of a kind of *Mouſe-colour*; and the *Eaſtern Company* at *Vienna* hath the priviledg to bring them, to furniſh that City. There are alſo *Buffelo*'s, whereof they make no ſmall advantage, in ploughing of their Lands, eſpecially in ſome ſtiff Grounds, where they muſt elſe uſe five Yoaks of *Oxen* to a Plough; and one in my company told me that he had been fain to make uſe of ſix *Buffalo*'s, to draw a light

Calleche,

Calleche, or Chariot through ſome Grounds, Not far from *Boteſech*; there are *Horſes* alſo in very great number, ſome large, many but ſmall, yet ſwift. I ſaw a Thouſand of them belonging to the Peaſants at *Sone*, *Sene*, or *Senia*, a Village upon the *Danube*, in the Contribution Countrey, not farr from *Comara*.

As they exceed in many things, ſo they are peculiar in ſome others; particularly in their *Language*, which is proper to themſelves, and different from any other. I went to a Church at *Bitchka*, where the Miniſter prayed and Preached; and though there were a very good Linguiſt with me, who ſpake *Schlavonian*, *German*, *Turkiſh*, *Vulgar Greek*, and *Italian*; yet could he make nothing of it, or find affinity in it, with any other Language he knew. A Specimen hereof is ſet down by *Megiſerus*, of the *Lords Prayer*, in that Language. *Mi Attyanck Ky vagy az meniegbe, megh Szentel Teſſeck az te newed*, &c. In the like manner we were confounded by the Language of *Albania*, on the Northward part of *Epirus*, and weſt of *Macedonia*. We made uſe of ſome of that Countrey in paſſing the Mountains, who were able to ſpeak ſome *Schlavonian*: But as for *Albaneſe*, or their own Language, wherein they were delighted to ſing Day and Night, as they travelled with us, our beſt Linguiſts, both *Turks*, and *Chriſtians*, underſtood nothing of it.

In ſome parts of *Hungary*, many ſpeak *Schlavonian*, at *Freiſtat*, which the *Hungarians* call *Colgotz*. I obſerved, that at the Church, the Sermon was in *Schlavonian*; but at the *Franciſcans* Church, in *Hungarian*. This incommunication in Speech, makes them to learn other Languages, and eſpecially the *Latin*, which very great numbers ſpeak, eſpecially the *Gentry* and *Souldiers*, and I ſcarce met with any elſewhere, who ſpake it more ready, then the Noble *Graff Sacchy*, Gover-

nour of *Dotis*, and his Lieutenant *Elvedy*. I have also met with Coachmen, Watermen, and mean Persons, who could make themselves understood thereby.

The *Latin-Tongue* is very serviceable in *Hungaria* and *Transylvania*: But below *Belgrade* of little help unto a Traveller, where that farr extending Language, the *Schlavonian*, prevaileth. And indeed, with the help of two Languages, *German*, and *Schlavonian*, a man may make a shift to Travel from *Hamburg* to the Borders of *Tartary*, and to *Constantinople*. And I have heard that the *Schlavonian* alone is understood from *Mockelberg* in *Germany* to the *Caspian Sea*. And before we come to *Belgrade*, the *Schlavonian* enters again; which is also spoken in *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Romania*, and a great part of *Macedonia*; and in so many other Countreys, that with this Language a Man may make a shift to be understood from the *Adriatick-Shore* of *Dalmatia*, unto the *Tartarian Ocean*. For we read in *Purchas*, that when the *Hollanders* returned from *Nova Zembla*; the Inhabitants not very far off could say, *Dobre*, and *Nich Dobre*; that is, *Good*, and not *Good*; which are expressions of *approving* or *disapproving*, in the *Schlavonian* Language.

The *Turkish* Power so much prevailing, or threatning in these Parts; it is in vain, to expect any great *University* beyond *Vienna*. Nor do I find that there hath been any very considerable ones in this Countrey; and though they have had many *Bishops*, and learned men; yet they have had their Education many of them out of *Hungary*. As had also of old St. *Jerome* and St. *Martin*. And the present *Hungarians*, which addict themselves unto Learning, especially those of Quality, do commonly Study at *Vienna*, *Prague*, or *Breslaw*; a small University, or publick Study there is at present at *Schemnitz*.

But

But the *Hungarians* may justly boast of early helps unto learning, and a very Noble *Library*, Erected at *Buda*, by their King *Matthias Corvinus*, Son of the famous *Hunniades*, about two hundred years ago; consisting of some thousands of Books, especially *Greek* and *Latine* Manuscripts, not to be met with, or Purchased elsewhere; part whereof was dispersed into the *Turkish Dominions*, when *Solyman* surprized that City; and a choice part thereof procured afterwards, for the *Imperial Library*, at *Vienna*, when *Cuspinianus* was Keeper thereof, divers whereof are marked with the Armes of *Corvinus*, *a Crow bearing a Gold Ring in his Beak*; which with many succeeding additions, made by *Busbequius*, *Wolfgangus*, *Lazius*, *Fugger*, and others; together with the choycest *Manuscripts*, brought from the *Ambrasian Library* near *Inspruch*, by the Learned *Petrus Lambecius*, the present Library Keeper, make up the fourscore thousand Volumes, now contained in the *Emperours Library* at *Vienna*, by the Especial favour of which worthy Person, I had the honour, not only to see many of the choycest and most specious thereof together with many Noble Rarities in that place; but to have any useful Book unto my private Lodgings. And at my coming away, he gave me a *Catalogue* of some hundreds of *Alchymical Manuscripts*, which are in that Library, which I presented to the *Royal Society*, from him; with leave to have any of them brought into *England*, or to be Transcribed at *Vienna*, if they pleased. And if the three most admirable *Brass Statua's* which were placed at the entrance of *Corvinus* his Palace in *Buda*, had not been carried away by *Solyman*, and cast into *Ordnance*, at *Constantinople*; it is not improbable, they had been by this time at *Vienna*, about four hundred Books, the Reliques and refuse of the Library at *Buda*, were lately remaining there; where it

was

was no easie matter, to have a sight of them; yet so carelesly kept by the *Turks*, that Wormes, Mice and Ratts were like to have the spoil thereof. But the *Fire* at *Buda* 1669, hath now consumed them all.

And as their Language is peculiar, so is the opinion of their Crown; of which they have the greatest esteem of any other Nation. This they commonly believe, to have been brought by an Angel from Heaven unto St. *Stephen* their King: And have so high an estimation thereof, that they think, the right and fate of the Kingdom goeth with the possession thereof. Which makes them very wary in the custody of it, and in all adversities to secure it. And the *Turk* hath been alwayes industrious to obtain it. It was formerly kept in the Castle of *Vicegrad*; but at present in that of *Presburg*.

And this opinion is probably founded upon the Tradition or Story, how they came unto it; which is thus Delivered. King *Stephen* intending to settle the Christian Government in his Kingdom, appointed two *Arch-Bishops Sees*; *Strigonium*, which was the place of his Nativity, and *Colocza*; and sent *Astricus* Bishop of *Colocza* to the Pope, to confirm the same, together with his Kingdome, and to send him a Crown, and other Royal Ornaments. At the same time it fell out, that *Misca*, King of *Polonia*, sent about the same Errant: and a Crown was providing for him. But Pope *Benedict* the Eighth, in the mean time was warned by an Angelical *Apparition*, to send the Crown unto King *Stephen*; which accordingly he did, which probably begot that great Veneration and high Opinion, they have ever since had of it.

Pineda out of *Cromerus*.

The Crown it self is also singular in its Fashion and Figure; for it is a low Crown, with a Cross upon it, with four Leaves or Turnings up about it; one whereof is as large

large as the other three, at leaſt as two thereof. It is no eaſie favour to obtain a view of this Crown at *Presburg*, but I ſaw a model of it in the Treaſure of the preſent Emperour *Leopoldus*; which was a Crown of Gold, adorned with many precious Stones, exactly made after the faſhion of the *Hungarian* Crown, and perhaps richer than the exemplar.

Though the *Hungarians* want not Ingenuity, Induſtry, and ſufficient parts for Learning, and liberal Arts; yet have they been more addicted unto *Martial affairs*, than unto deep Learning: Even the *Biſhops* and *Clergy-men* proving ſtout Souldiers; and no leſs than ſix *Biſhops* were ſlain, with their King *Ludovicus*, in that fatal Battle of *Mohatch*.

Some report, and others believe, that the famous Poet *Ovid* dyed and was buried in *Hungary* at *Sabaria*, ſeated at the confluence of the Rivers *Guntz* and *Regnitz* before they run into the *Rab*. Where it is reported, that he having been baniſhed unto *Tomos*, near the *Euxine Sea*, was at laſt recalled, and in his return towards *Italy* dyed at *Sabaria*. Where 'tis ſaid his Tomb was found with this *Epitaph*, made by himſelf:

Hic ſitus eſt Vates, quem Divi Cæſaris *Ira*
Auguſti, *patriâ cedere juſſit humo.*
Sæpè miſer voluit patriis occumbere terris,
Sed fruſtrà, hunc illi fata dedere locum.

Before I came into *Hungary*, I obſerved no ſhadow or ſhew of the old *Pyrrhical Saltation*, or Warlike way of Dancing, which the *Heyducks* practiſe in this Country. They dance with naked Swords in their hands, advancing, brandiſhing and claſhing the ſame; turning, winding, elevating, and depreſſing their bodies with ſtrong and active

motions; singing withal unto their measures, after the manner of the *Greeks*.

The mighty Acts of *Attila*, King of this Country, together with the numerous Forces he brought out of these and the neighbouring parts, are very remarkable; whereby he over-ran a considerable part of *Germany*, and a great part of *Italy*: Sacked and burnt *Aquileia*; and fought that memorable Battel with *Ætius* the *Roman* General, in *Campis Catalonicis*, near *Tholouse*; wherein 'tis said were ten *Kings* present, and about two hundred thousand slain: and, which is also observable, the Generals on both sides were of these parts; for *Attila* was a *Hunne*, and *Ætius* a *Masian*, or *Servian*, of the neighbour Country. And in succeeding ages, how far and widely the Kings of *Hungary* enlarged their Dominions, besides many Historical Accounts, is testified at their Coronation, by ten *Banners* carryed by Great persons: wherein were represented Ten *Provinces* of that Kingdom; that is, *Hungaria*, *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Schlavonia*, *Galisia*, *Rascia*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Bosnia*, and *Ludomiria*.

Jornandes.

Monsieur de Fumee.

This Country hath given the longest stop unto the *Turkish* Conquests, and farther intrusion into the Western parts of *Europe*. For most, which they have already obtained, hath been upon the advantage of the *Hungarian* Divisions, and their own subtilty and false practises; and *Solyman*, by such false and low dealings, surprized the Capital City of *Buda*. And although the *Turk* hath now obtained the best part of the Country, yet almost a third part remaineth out of his power, and in obedience to the Emperour, as King of *Hungaria*: as almost all Upper *Hungary*, from *Presburg* unto *Tokay*, and *Zatmar*. And there are yet out of their hands the three notablest Bulwarks of *Christendome*; *Rab*, *Komara*, and *Leopoldstadt*; all

all which I had the advantage to see. This last hath been erected since the loss of *Newhewsell*; and made much after the same manner; consisting of six regular *Bastions revestues*. It is seated on the West side of the River *Waag*, over against *Freistadt*, not far from the place where the *Tartars* passed over in the last War, and destroyed a great part of the Country, and carryed away many Captives from those parts, and out of *Moravia*. This Fortification was begun in the year 1665, and was well advanced, but not finished when I was there, 1669. Count *Souches* the younger was then Governour thereof; from whom I received great Civility in that place; and a Guard of Foot Souldiers, to convoy me through the Contribution Country, towards *Schemnitz*, *Cremnitz*, and the other Mine-Towns.

Many *Roman Emperours* have honoured these Quarters with their presence, birth, death, or great Actions. For (to omit *Trajan*, *Caracalla*, *Galienus*, *Constantius*, and many more) the Emperours *Aurelianus*, *Probus*, *Gratianus* had their Nativities at *Sirmium*; and *Claudius Gothicus* dyed in it, or near it. *Jovianus*, and *Valentinianus* were born in *Pannonia*. *Ingenuus*, Governour of *Pannonia*, was saluted Emperour by the *Mœsian* Legions. *Vetranio* likewise, in the same Country. And at *Sirmium* was held a General Counsel, when *Photinus* was Bishop of that place.

The *Roman* Armies being much in this Country. No wonder it is, that so many *Coynes* of *Copper*, *Gold*, and *Silver* are to be found in it: Whereof I obtained no small number at *Petronell*, or Old *Carnuntum*, which was a part of *Pannonia*. And at *Sene*, or *Senia*, scituated near the *Danube*, I met with very many. They are also to be found at Old *Buda*, or *Sicambria*; at Old *Sirmium* in the Country now called *Schremnia*; at *Mursa*, or *Esseck*,

and many other parts. An *Armenian* Merchant, in whoſe Houſe I lodged at *Belgrade*, undertook to provide me with *Roman* Coynes againſt my return: which he might well do about thoſe parts, as at *Sirmium*, *Samandria*, and other places. And not far from thence *Lyſimachus*, King of *Macedon* and *Thrace*, is conceived to have kept his abode at a Caſtle or Pallace near *Deva*; where that unparallel'd maſs of *Gold Medals* was found, as is particularly delivered by Monſieur *Fumeé*, in his account of the Wars of *Hungary*.

Near the Town of *Deva* or *Devas*, was found great ſtore of *Treaſure*, by the Peaſants of the Country, under an Ancient Caſtle or Palace, all ruined and decayed. The Rain continuing a long time, and the Water running with a forcible current, there was diſcovered an infinite company of *Golden Medals*: upon one ſide of which was Coyned the Image of *Lyſimachus*, on the other ſide a Victory; every one weighing two or three Crowns. The Storm and rage of water being paſt, and the Sun ſhining on theſe, made a marvellous glittering; which perceived by the Peaſants, they remained raviſhed with joy; and taking them up, they alſo found a *Golden Serpent*: which afterwards General *Caſtalde* ſent unto *Ferdinand*, with a part of theſe Ancient *Medals*. This being an ancient cuſtome with thoſe, who buryed their Treaſure, to place *Serpents* there, in token of a Faithful keeper. After the Peaſants had taken, no man knew what; others took from thence more than twenty thouſand *Ducats*. And the report was, that they might have taken an hundred thouſand. For that had ſometimes been the abode of King *Lyſimachus*. Whereof *Ferdinand* had a thouſand, and *Caſtalde* three hundred. Which Coyn remained in this place from *Lyſimachus*'s time. Among other notable Antiquities, there were alſo found two *Medals* of *Gold*, the

one

one of *Ninus*, the other of *Semiramis*, which were ſent to the Emperour *Charles* the *Fifth*. And there was not any man in all that Province, of what Authority or reputation ſoever, who had not ſome of theſe *Medals*: ſo infinite was found this ſum to be.

In the Old *Roman* Towns, through which I paſſed, the people, upon notice given, would bring what Coyns they had, called by them *Heathen-mony*. In the Countries of *Servia* and *Boſna*, the *Armenians* and *Jews* make Collections, and ſend them to *Raguſi*; from whence the greateſt part is carryed into *Italy*. I muſt not omit one *Copper* Coyn of the Emperour *Julius Philippus*, which I found common in thoſe parts, and very rare in others; it hath on the Obverſe, the head of *Philippus*, with this Inſcription: *IMP. C. M. JUL. PHILIPPUS AUG.* on the Reverſe, a *Woman* between a *Lyon* and a *Bull*, with the Inſcription: *P. M. S. COL. VIM. AN. VII*; which may be *Provinciæ Mœſiæ Superioris Colonia Viminacium Annona Septimo data.*

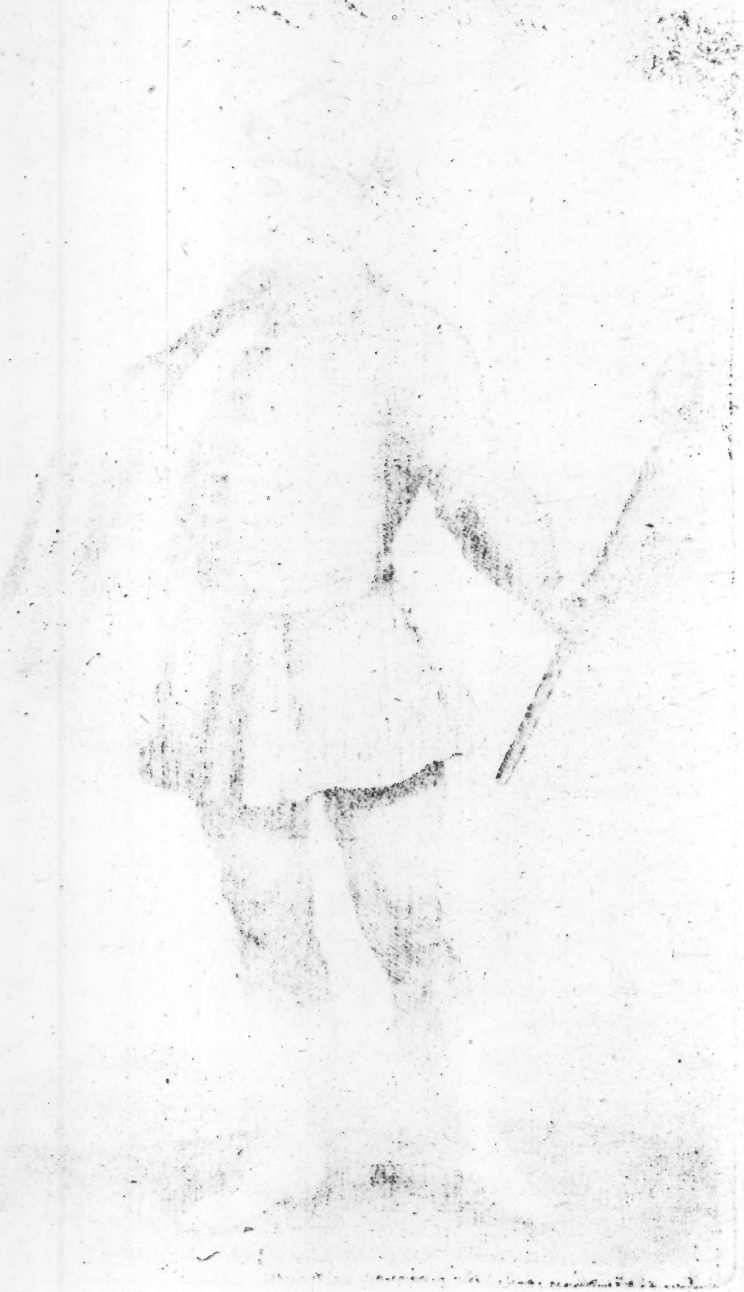
Viminacium was a *Roman* Colony in *Mœſia* Superiour, now *Servia*; and conceived to be *Singidunum*, or *Senderin*, upon the *Danube*, at the entrance of the River *Moſchius* or *Morava*; by the *Lyon* and the *Bull*, might be declared the *goodneſs* of the *Soyl*, fit for Agriculture, and the *Valour* and *courage* of the people; and by thoſe fierce Animals ſitting ſo quietly together, that, by the prudence of *Philippus*, *Agriculture* went on, and none found oppoſition from the *Lyon*, or force of others.

Annona Septimo data; The ſeventh time of the diſtribution of *Corn* under *Philippus*. The, *Legio decima ſexta frumentaria*, which was quartered in that place, having the Charge of the *conducting* thereof; as the Learned *Triſtan* hath conjectured.

This

This is the habit of an *Hungarian*, which is found to be so fit and convenient for all sort of exercise, especially on Horse-back, and in War, that it is made use of also by the *Croatians*, *Schlavonians*, and other Nations, and by the *Turks* themselves who live near the Frontiers; although otherwise they seldome change their own habits. The *Hungarians* delight most in Colours, wearing blew, yellow, green, and purple Cloth; and it is rare to see any one in black; the Priests themselves being habited in long Purple Garments.

an Hungarian
Pag. 22
W. Sherwin sc.



A Journey
FROM
VIENNA *in* Auſtria,
TO
LARISSA *in* Theſſalia.

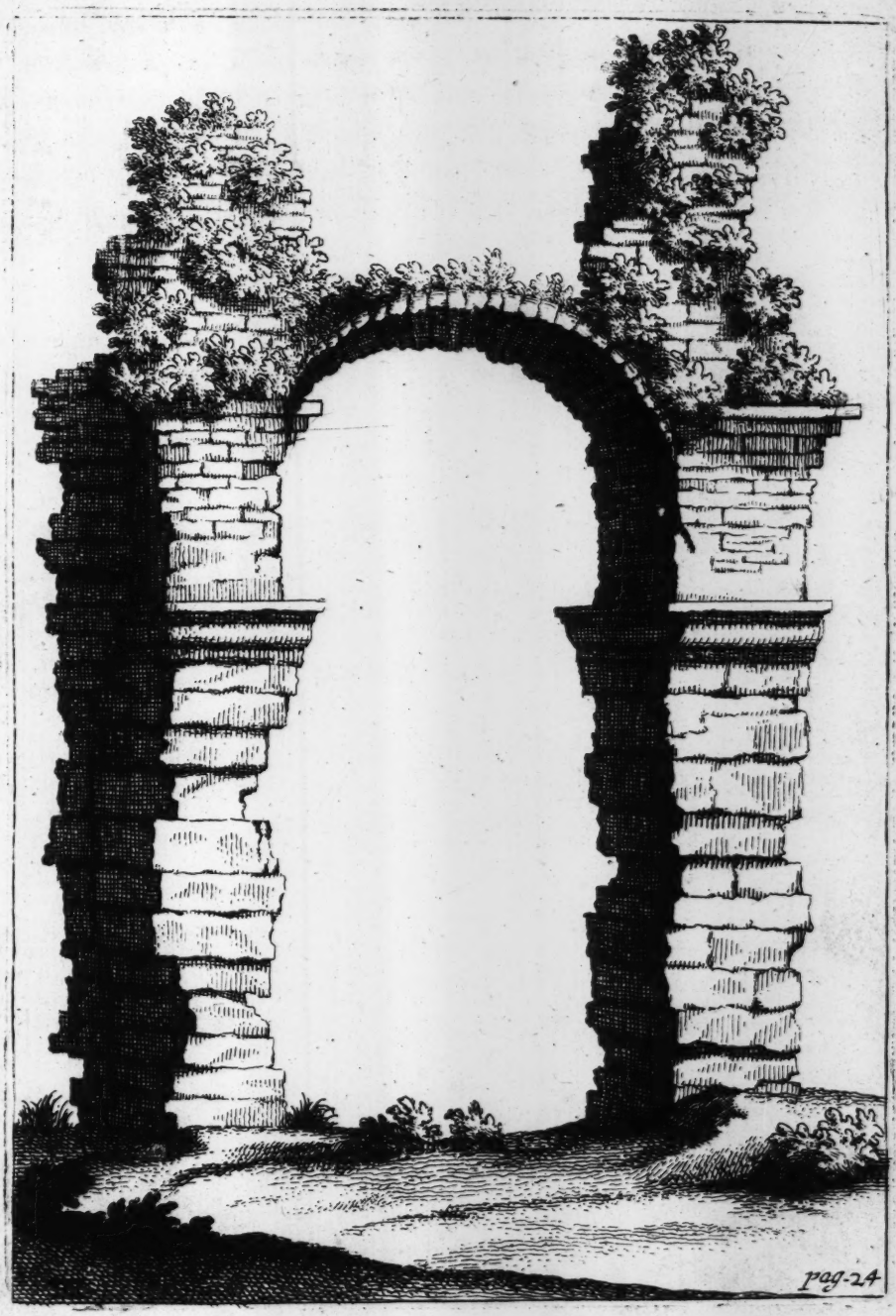
HAving paſſed the Winter in the Imperial City of *VIENNA*, I took a Journey into *Hungary*, to view the *Copper*, *Silver*, and *Gold* Mines in thoſe parts. And not long after, although I had already had a fair ſight of *Italy*, I made a Journey unto *VENICE*, paſſing through *Auſtria*, *Styria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, and *Friuli*; and ſoon after my return to *Vienna*, I met with an opportunity, which carryed me unto the *Ottoman* Court, which then, and a long time before, reſided at the famous Old City of *LARISSA* in *Theſſaly*. You are not to expect the Names of all places, which I paſſed; yet divers you will find mentioned, which are not to be found in Mapps; except you have ſome more exact, than any I have met with.

Between *Vienna* and *Presburg*, above the confluence of the River *Marck* with the *Danube*, I could not but take notice of the Town of *Petronell*, and *Haymburg* Hill and Caſtle. *Petronell* is conceived to have been Old *Carnuntum*, a ſtrong Hold of the *Pannonians*, in vain attempted by the *Romans*, an hundred and ſeventy years before the Incarnation;

nation; but was afterwards ſubdued, in the time of *Auguſtus*, made a *Roman* Colony, and the Station of the *Legio decima quarta gemina*, and the *Claſſis Iſtrica*; and in proceſs of time ſo enlarged, that it became the chief City of *Pannonia* Superior, and comprehended that tract on the South bank of the *Danube*, wherein now ſtand *Haymburg*, Dutch *Altenburg*, and St. *Petronell*.

I had been formerly at *Petronell*, to inform my ſelf in the noble Ruines and Antiquities thereof; where I met with variety of *Medals*, *Inſcriptions*, remainders of a noble *Aquæduct*, and the Remains of a goodly Fabrick, which I thought might be the ruine of a Temple of *Janus*, but it is conceived to have been a Triumphal Arch, erected in memory of a great Victory over the *Pannonians*, and *Dalmatians*, by *Tiberius*, in the Ninth year of our Lord. My noble Friend, *Petrus Lambecius*, hath ſet forth the Figure of one ſide thereof (in the Second part of his *Deſcription of the Imperial Library*,) and of the back part I took a draught my ſelf. This, and other *Carnuntine* Antiquities may be ſeen in the ſame Author; and more may be expected, when that Worthy perſon ſhall pleaſe to publiſh his *Carnuntum redivivum*.

In this place, the Emperour *Antoninus Philoſophus*, in order to his Wars with the *Marcomanni*, now *Moravians*, reſided the ſpace of three years, and dyed at *Vindobona*, now *Vienna*: and here *Severus* was elected Emperour by the *German* Legions. But this noble and Ancient City was ruined, in after-times, by *Attila* the *Hunne*, in his Incurſions into theſe parts: Yet there are ſtill remaining many marks of its Ancient greatneſs. And though graſs now groweth where Old *Carnuntum* ſtood; yet by an obſerving eye, the Foundations of their Houſes, and their Streets are ſtill diſcoverable: and ſuch great quantities of *Roman* Coyns have been of a long time, and are ſtill found


pag. 24

found there, that the *Boores* are commonly well furniſhed with them; of whom I purchaſed a great number: and Mr. *Donellan*, an *Iriſh* Gentleman, who then travelled with me, and was walking in my company, viewing theſe Old Remains of former greatneſs, by chance ſtrook with his foot a *Silver* Coyn out of the Earth.

Presburg, *Poſonium*, *Piſonium*, and by ſome thought to be *Flexum*, is a pleaſant City ſeated on the North ſide of the *Danube*, ten *German* miles Eaſtward from *Vienna*, the chief City of *Hungaria*, in the *Imperial Dominions* thereof; ſince the loſs of *Buda*, the place of Convention for the *Eſtates*: and ſince the loſs of *Strigonium*, the *Metropolitan City*. The *City* is pleaſant; the *Caſtle* is ſtately, beautiful, and well ſcituated; wherein is kept the ſo highly eſteemed Crown of *Hungary*, commonly believed to have been brought by an *Angel* from Heaven, unto St. *Stephen* their King; and is of a different figure from other Crowns. The *Garden* of the *Arch-Biſhop* is very fair; the *Walks*, the *Grotto's*, the figure of *Jeronimo*, the *Labirynth*, *Fiſh-ponds*, and *Fountains* are Noble. In the *Dome*, or *Cathedral Church*, lyeth the Body of St. *Johannes Eleemoſynarius*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*. The *Jeſuits* have a part of the ſame Church, and a noble *Apothecaries* Shop, full of Rarities. The *Lutherans* have alſo a fair *Church* here.

Rab, or *Javrinum*, a *City* ſeated at the confluence of the Rivers *Rab*, *Rabnitz*, and the *Danube*: and a ſtrong Frontier Bulwark againſt the *Turk*. It hath two *Bridges*, one over a double Ditch, leading towards *Auſtria*; and another towards *Alba Regalis*, or *Stullweiſſenburg*. It hath ſeven large *Baſtions*, and four *Cavalliers*, or high Mounts, which over-look them. The firſt is the Caſtle *Baſtion*, upon which ſtands the Caſtle or Palace of the Governour. The ſecond is the Water *Baſtion*, lying towards the *Danube*. The third is the Baſtion of the *holy Hill*, under which when

the *Turks* ſprang a mine, a Horſeman was blown off from the top of it into the *Danube*, without any hurt to himſelf or his horſe; the fourth is the middle Baſtion, towards the Land Eaſtward. The fifth is the new Baſtion, the ſixth is the Imperiall, or Empreſſe Baſtion; and the ſeventh is the *Hungarian* Baſtion, lying next the River *Rab*, where the *Turkiſh* Governour was killed when the Town was ſurpriſed in the night by the Chriſtians. The Country is all plain about, and there is nothing which ſeems to command it, but a ſmall Hill at ſome diſtance, which is undermined, and may be blown up upon any occaſion; beyond which there is alſo a Tower or Spy in the open Fields, to diſcover the approach of the enemy. It was beſieged by *Sinan Baſſa*, in the raign of *Sultan Amurah* the third; where he loſt many men, and at one aſſault twelve thouſand; but at laſt was ſurrendred, by the treachery of Count *Hardeck*, the Governour; which coſt him his head at *Vienna*. In a few years after, it was recovered, by a notable ſurpriſe, acted by Count *Swartzenburg*, and Count *Palfi*, with a great ſlaughter of the *Turks*. I ſaw a part of the Gate, which was then broken by a *Petard*, the ſame being ſtill kept for a memorial, in a part of the Cathedral Church. While this place was in the *Turks* poſſeſſion, they made a Dungeon for Chriſtian Priſoners, wherein there is no light, but what enters by a Grate upon the ground in the Market-place. But this is now ſeldome empty of *Turks* begging the Charity of Paſſers-by, and ſelling neat whips which they make in this their ſad reſtraint.

He that would take a view of warlike Engines and Inſtruments, is not like to have better ſatisfaction any where, then at *Rab* and *Komara*, where he may take notice of one, called a morning Star, uſed by the Centinels, and at an aſſault, defence of a breach, or entrance into a Town; of earthen Pots to throw amongſt the Enemies, filled

led with ſticking & burning materials. There he may alſo ſee a Lehn Brader, or plank ſet with hooks: to be placed on the out-ſide of the works, covered lightly with earth; whereby thoſe, who ſtorme are wounded, and intangled. A werf Kugel, or inſtrument filled with wild-fire, and combuſtible matter, to be thrown by the hand, it ſticketh faſt and burneth. A *Spanniſche Ritter* or *Cheval de Friſe*, to be laid in the way, to keep out the Horſe; divers ſorts of Chain-ſhot, and the like.

General *Montecuculi* was the Governour of *Raab*, whoſe Paſſe I had the advantage of in the former year, to travel by theſe parts unto the mine-Towns. The Emperour being wearied with Chiauſes, and ordinary Envoys, which ſo often came to *Vienna* from the Viſier of *Buda*, and expected preſents at their return; hath taken order, that, without eſpecial Licence, they ſhall come no further than *Raab*, but there receive their diſpatches.

Komora, *Gomora*, *Cromerum* or *Comaronium*, a large and ſtrong Town at the Eaſt-end of the Iſland of *Schut*, looking over the *Danube* and *Waag*, ſtrongly fortified, and well mann'd. Colonel *Hoffkircher* was then Governour thereof, the ſtrongeſt place is the *Tortoiſe* Fort; ſo called, from ſome reſemblance it hath to a *Tortoiſe*. This Town, after the taking of *Raab*, was beſieged by *Sinan Baſſa*, with ſixty Ships, and a great number of *Turks* and *Tartars*; but in vain, and to the great ſlaughter of the *Tartars*.

In the inward Caſtle I obſerved thre old Tombs, which had been formerly brought thither from *Sene* or *Senia*, a place of Antiquity, not farr off. Some in the Caſtles obſerving me to write out their Inſcriptions, were very inquiſitive, and obliged me to leave a copy of them in the Caſtle; and if, upon after-conſideration, I ſhould find them to be of importance, required a promiſe of me, to ſend them an account thereof: The Inſcriptions were theſe.

On one of them

MEMORIAE JVLIAEEMERITAEQVAE
VIXITANNVALERIAMASCLENIA
FILIAEPIISSIMAE

And on the Cover

D M.

The Inſcription upon another was this,

MVALVALERIANI'LEGIIII FLVIXITAN
XLIIETMVALVLPIOEQPVBL' FILVIXIT
ANVIIISIMCONDITISVLPIA PARATIANE
MARITOETVLPIA VALERIAFILIA
HREDESTS

D. M.

And on the top or Cover, this following,

ΙΤΑΑΜΤΡΙΕΤΥΤΧΕΙΜΕΤΑΤΙΑΤΡΟC.

The third Tomb was of the ſame Figure, but without any Inſcription. I could not omit to ſet down theſe, becauſe they are not to be met with in that great Volume of Inſcriptions of *Gruter*.

Gomora hath been of late more ſtrongly fortified, and a greater compaſs of ground is taken in, by a line drawn from the *Waag* to the *Danube*, and fortified with four new Baſtions.

Of ſome other places, near unto theſe already named, and whereof I took notice the year before, I ſhall make but

but ſhort mention; as particularly of *Newhewſell*, by the *Hungarians* called *Vywar*, ſeated by the River *Neutra*, not farr from *Nitria*, a ſtrong place, and Biſhops See, taken by Count de *Souches* in the laſt warrs. *Newheuſl* is a ſtrong hold, regularly fortified with ſix large Baſtions, which makes it lye in the form of a Starr, it was ſurrendred after ſix ſtormes unto the grand *Viſier*; who preſently beſieged it, after that Count *Forchatz*, the Governour, had raſhly loſt a great part of his men at the battel of *Barchan*; where the bones of the ſlayn lye yet in the Field. The *Turkiſh Baſſa* liveth in the Palace, which belonged to the Arch-biſhop of *Presburg*, and hath converted the Church into a *Moſchea*. The *Baſſa* growing too familiar with the neighbour Governour of *Komara*, was jealouſly looked on by the Grand *Signior*, who ſent one to take of his head, and put another into this Government. This place commandeth contribution from a good part of the Country between the River *Waag* and the *Neutra*, and between the *Neutra* and the River *Grav*: and in places, where we lodged in thoſe parts, the Maſter of the houſe told us, he was obliged to give notice unto the *Turks*, who, and how many were in his houſe; whereof we were not unwilling, reſolving to be gone, before the account thereof could come unto them. If the *Viſier* had not ſpent time about the ſiege of *Newhewſell*, but marched into *Auſtria*, when the Emperour was yet unprovided, the Auxiliary forces farr off, and *Vienna*, and all the Country about in great fear, he might have probably left ſad effects in thoſe parts; but attempting ſome time after, to break into *Auſtria* by Saint *Godard*, when the Imperial forces were in readineſs, and the great bodies of Auxiliaries of *Germans* and *French* came up, he was repulſed with great loſs of his beſt ſoldiers, and readily clapt up a peace, which hath kept theſe parts in quiet ever ſince.

Sene, *Sone* or *Senia*, a Village near the *Danube*, and remarkable place for variety of Antiquities, where, by the help of the *Byro* or *Judg* of the Town, I met with divers Coyns, and some of Gold, some *Intaglia's*, and as they called it, a *Heathen* or *Roman* Key. Whereof I presented some unto *Petrus Lambecius*, who shewed them unto the Emperour. This place, being in the contribution Country to the *Turks*, hath been little enquired into; and therefore the Antiquities thereof were the more welcome. Amongst all the Inscriptions of *Gruter*, I find but one or two of *Senia*. The People say, this place was formerly called *Apollonia*, but without any good ground.

Passing from *Raab* to *Dotis*, St. *Martinsberg* offers itself to view; an handsome Town, and strong hold, upon the top of a high Hill, over-looking all the Country.

Dotis, *Tata*, or *Theodata* about twelve *English* miles from *Gomora*, where there is a Castle with a Ditch about it, and also some Natural Bathes near it. It hath been often taken and retaken: *Graff Zacki*, a Noble *Hungarian*, was then Governour; whose singular Civilities I must always acknowledg; and indeed in these parts, I was at best content in the company of Souldiers, for they commanded all, and were generous and free-hearted Persons, and could commonly speak either *Latine*, *High-Dutch*, or *Italian*; my company was the more acceptable to them, because I had seen many parts of *Europe* before, which they would much enquire after.

But to return into the *road* again; we parted from *Comora*, being towed by a *Saick* of twenty four oares. The *Hungarians* rowing upon one side, and the *Germans* on the other, they saluted the Fortress with two small Guns, which they carried at the head of the *Saick*, and so we passed by *Sene*, *Nesmil*, *Rodwan*, and came to *Motch*, the exact place of the Frontiers. Here we expected a *Turkish* Convoy; which

which coming betimes in the morning, we made ready for them; their Officers went first on shoare, then our *Veyda* or *Veyvod* with the Interpreter, and chiefest of the company, both parties walking slowly, and at meeting gave hands to one another, then we delivered our Boat unto the *Turks*, which they fastned to their *Saick*, and sent one into our Boat to steer it: and turning about, saluted the Christians with one Gun, and then with eighteen Oares rowed down the *Danube*, we carrying the *Eagle* in our *Flag*, they the *Double Sword*, *Starr*, and *Half-Moon*.

The *Turkish Saick* convoyed us to *Strigonium* or *Gran*, and set our Boat on shoar in the Town, and so left us; the Governour also took no notice of us, either in hopes of a present, or some private interest, but an *Aga*; who came with four troops of Horse from *Newhewsell*, being come into the Castle, asked the Governour (as we were informed by a *Turk*, that came unto us) what he meaned to have so little care of his head, to deal with us after this manner? who were not sent to him, or to a *Bassa*, or a *Visier*, but to the *Sultan*, and no doubt had a Presents for him: whereupon we were soon dispatched.

This City of *Gran*, *Strigonium* or *Ostrogon*, is seated on the South-side of the *Danube* near the Confluence with the River *Gran*, divided into the upper and lower, and both walled; the lower *Wall* doth well command the *Danube*, St. *Thomas Hill*, hard by the Town, is also walled, because it commandeth the Town, there are in this place Natural Bathes of a moderate heat. This hath been the Metropolitan City of *Hungary*, where St. *Stephen*, the first Christian King of *Hungary*, was born; and King *Stephen* the third buried.

Scarce any place hath suffered more strong and notable Sieges, besieged in vain by *John* King of *Hungary*, taken by *Solyman*, recovered by Count *Mansfelt* for *Matthias*;

the

the Arch-Duke, beſieged again in vain, but taken in the time of *Sultan Achmet*, by the mutinous baſeneſs of the Chriſtian Defendants, who ſhutting up Count *Dampier* the Governour delivered the place unto *Aly-Beg* the *Turkiſh* General, over againſt *Strigonium* lieth *Barchan*, between two places there is a Bridge of Boats.

From *Strigonium* we paſſed to *Vicegrade* or *Vizzegrade*: The upper Caſtle of this place is ſeated upon a very high Rock, where the Crown of *Hungary* hath been formerly kept: the lower Caſtle hath been faire, there is alſo a handſome Fabrick of ſquare Stones, the ruines whereof do ſtill remain, this place was retaken from the *Turks* by the forces of the Arch-Duke *Matthias*, in the time of *Mahomet* the Third, but betrayed, and delivered up by the treachery of the *Heyducks* in the raign of *Sultan Achmet*, *Charles* King of *Naples*, and ſworn King of *Hungary*, was wounded on the head by *Forohatz*; and being carried into the Caſtle, under pretence of laying a plaſter on his head, was ſtrangled.

Over againſt *Vizzegrade* lieth *Maroz*, where there is a large Church; and the place having voluntarily ſubmitted unto the *Turks*, the Chriſtians paying a ſmall Tribute, live under no great oppreſſion. Below this Town, the *Danube* divideth, and maketh a faire large Iſland, called St. *Andrews* Iſland, ſtill rowing down, by which we paſſed by *Virovichitz*, a noted place for pleaſant Vineyards and good Grapes, and an old ruine of Stone, upon the ſhoar of St. *Andrews* Iſle, where the *Turks* told us, there was formerly a Stone Bridge, we came to *Vacia*, formerly a Biſhops See, which hath now two *Mosks*, and one Chriſtian Church without the Wall. Here we changed our Convoy again, and paſſed unto *Buda*, the Capital City, and Royal Seat of the Kings of *Hungaria*, and the reſidence of a *Turkiſh Viſier*, who hath divers *Baſſa's* under him

him. It is a large City, and of a pleasant scituation; divided into the upper and lower Town, wherein are some ruines, and reliques of Magnificent Structures, rais'd by the *Hungarian* Kings, especially *Matthias Corvinus*, whose Palace the *Visier* possessed. But much abating of its ancient glory, there are also some faire *Mosches*, *Caravansara's*, and very Magnificent *Bathes*. I observed eight, and bathed in some of them; the most Magnificent is the *Bath* of *Velibey*, very much beautified by *Solyman*; having four *Cupola's*, besides a very stately one in the middle, supported by twelve large pillars. There is a high Hill, called St. *Jeromes* Mount, which hath a Fort on the top, and over-looks the Town and Country.

The *Germans* call this City *Offen*, and some will have it founded by *Buda*, brother of *Attila*, the famous King of the *Hunnes*, it was craftily surprized by *Solyman*; who, at his entrance, was marvellously taken with it, and besieged since by the Christians, but with ill success, at a little distance, there is another place, called old *Offen*, conceived to be *Sicambria* of old, where the *Sicambrian* Souldiers quartered, in the time of the *Romans*: and some Antiquities and Inscriptions have been taken notice of in that place.

Over against *Buda*, upon the *Eastern-shoare* of *Danubius*, standeth the City *Pest*, being Quadrangular and seated upon a Plaine: and by reason of its Wall, and the Towers of the *Moskes*, maketh a handsome show from *Buda*. It giveth the name unto the County or *Comitatus Pesthiensis*: *Hungaria* being divided into Counties, like *England*; between this place and *Buda*, there is a handsome Bridg of Boats, above half a mile long.

The habit of the *Turkish* women was new unto me: Breeches almost to their feet, a kind of Smock over them, and then a long Gown with their Head-dress which fetch-

eth about, covering their face, except their eys, and makes them look like Pœnitents: but it was not unpleasant unto me, as taking away the occasion of pride and folly: though otherwise it can have no good grace in a Strangers fancy.

During our Stay at *Buda*, we went into a *Turkish* Convent, where the Prior or Superior called *Fulpapa*, or Father of the *Rose*, with some of his Brethren brought us into a place like a Chappel, and entertained us with Melons and fruit: at parting, we gratified them with some pieces of silver, which were kindly accepted. The *Fulpapa* had his Girdle or Ceinture embossed before with a whitish Stone, bigger then the palme of my hand, which was a *Galactites* or *Milke-stone*; whereof they have a great opinion, because in their belief, *Mahomet* turned a whole River in *Arabia* into this kind of *Stone*.

We lodged at an old *Rascians* house, where we were well accommodated; having from it a faire Prospect over the *Danube*, the long *Bridge* and *Pest*, and a good part of the Country. Divers *Turks*, and some *Chiauses* resorted unto us, where they were treated to their content. The Master of the House was thought to hold secret correspondence with a *Franciscan* Frier of *Pest*, and to give intelligence of Occurrencies unto the Ministers of State at *Gomora*, *Rab*, and *Vienna*; he prevailed with me to pen a Letter in *Latine* and *Italian*; wherein I was not unwilling to gratifie him, because it contained nothing, besides an account of some prisoners, and the encroachment of the *Armenian* Merchants upon the Trade.

As we were riding in the City, divers of the common *Turks* murmured, that we should ride, where they went on foot. But I was pleased to see many *Turks* to salute Signor *Gabriel*, the Emperours Courrier, in our company, and to take his hand, and put it to their foreheads, but was much

more

more delighted with the courteous entertain of *Mortizan Ephendi*, a perſon of note, and who had been an Envoye extraordinary at *Vienna*. He received us in an handſome large Room, and treated us with great kindneſs; ſaying, that he deſired our company, not to any Feaſt, but to a treat of affection and reſpect; ſuch as might declare, that we had converſed like friends, and eat and drunk together; he called for a ſtool, that I might ſet down, it being then uneaſie to me, to ſet croſſe-legged: and asked me, whether I would learn the *Turkiſh* Language, or whether I would go to the Port: and how I liked *Buda*, and among other queſtions, asked, what was the King of *Polands* name? and when I told him, *Michael Wiſnowitski*; his reply was ſomewhat ſtrange unto me; ſaying, *Michael*, that's a good name, that's the name of the greateſt Saint in Heaven, except *Marie*; and ſo having entertained us, he diſmiſſed us with good wiſhes.

Leaving *Buda*, we travelled by Land; and paſſing by the ruines of the King of *Hungaries* Mint-houſe, by *Ham Zabbi Palanka*, and by *Erzin*, we came to *Adom*, in *Turkiſh Tzan Kurteran*, or *anima liberata*, ſo named by *Solyman* the Magnificent; becauſe, in his haſty retreat from *Vienna*, he firſt made a quiet ſtop at this place, and there could think himſelf ſecure from any purſuit of the Imperial Forces. This place was afterwards taken by *Palſi*, from thence we came to *Pentole* or *Pentolen Palanka*. This or *Adom* is conceived to be the old *Potentiana*, where the *Hunnes*, invading thoſe parts, fought a bloudy Battel with the *Romans*, under the conduct of *Macrinus* and *Tetricus*, but were overthrown.

From hence to *Fodwar*, in ſight of *Colocza*, ſeated on the other ſide of the *Danube*, in the road to *Temeſwar*, formerly an Arch-biſhops See; whereof *Tomoreus* was Biſhop, whoſe raſhneſs conferred much unto the loſſe of

Hungaria, at the Battel of *Mohatz*. So by *Pax* or *Paxi* unto *Tolna*, formerly *Altinum* or *Altinium*, where the *Hunnes*, being recruited, fought a second Battel; obtained the victory, and expulsed the *Romans*, though not without the losse of forty thousand of their own men. This hath been a very great place, but burnt by the Christians. The *Hungarians* and *Rascians*, who inhabit the same, living in no good agreement.

Thence to *Jeni Palanka*, where we passed the River *Sarvizza*, formerly *Urpanus*, a handsome River, arising near *Vesprinium*, and passing *Alba Regalis*, or *Stullweissenburg*, the ancient place of Sepulture of the *Hungarian* Kings, which makes a triangle with *Buda* and *Strigonium*, and running into the *Danube* below. From thence by *Setzwar* to *Botoseck*, where we travelled by night and had a Horse-garde of *Spahies*, till we came to *Setz*, a large Town; where I observed the ruines of an old Castle, and a round Palesado upon the Hill.

Here is also a new *Chan* or *Caravansarai*; then to *Mohacz*. Before we came to this place, we passed by a small Bridge over the Brook *Curasse*; which, upon great raines, over-floweth the Neighbour parts; near which *Ludovicus* the unfortunate King of *Hungary* perished, being stifled in a muddy place, where his Horse plunged, after the Battel fought with the Forces of *Solyman*, on the other side of the Town. We went to see the place, where so noble a Prince lost his life, and an inconsiderate Battel lost the Crown of Hungary. Hereabouts we met with a Caravan of two or three hundred persons, some going to a place of Devotion, and having Janisaries with them, to garde them: others intending, by permission, to seate themselves in other parts of *Hungary*. And in divers places I met with numerous droves of Oxen, driven towards *Vienna*, upon the account of the *Eastern* Company

of

of that City, who furnish that place and Country about, and are permitted to pass free by the *Grand Signor*.

From hence by *Barinowar Darda* or *Draza* unto *Essek* or *Ossek*, conceived to be old *Mursa*, or not farr from it. It is seated low, and the Streets are planked with trees. Upon one side of the Gate is part of a *Roman* Inscription. M. ÆLIAN, &c. on the other side, a Maids head in a stone, there is also a Dyal, which is not ordinary, brought from *Serinwar*; and the greatest piece of Ordinance, which I saw in all those parts, not lying upon a Carirage, but upon bodies of Trees. But that which is most remarkable here, is the well-contrived Bridge of wood, made partly over the River *Dravus*, and partly over the Fennes adjoyning, being five miles long: being rayled, and having Towers at every quarter of a mile, that part over the River *Dravus*, was burnt down by Count *Nicolas Serini*, in the last warrs, and another built since. He that beholdeth this Bridge, the Towers of wood upon it, the strong rayles and floare, and the numerous supporters of it, cannot but wonder, how they should be supplied with wood to build it, or maintain it. But hereof I speak elsewhere, this is the greatest passage into *Hungary*, from *Servia*, and the *Turkish* Dominions. Had this been well defended, when *Solyman* invaded *Hungary*, he had not probably obtained so easie a march unto *Buda*. And to hinder the Supply of the Grand *Visiers* Army from other parts of *Turky*, Count *Serini* burned down that part, which was built over the *Dravus*; and in his return burnt *Quinque Ecclasiæ* or the City of five Churches, which lieth Westward from *Essek*.

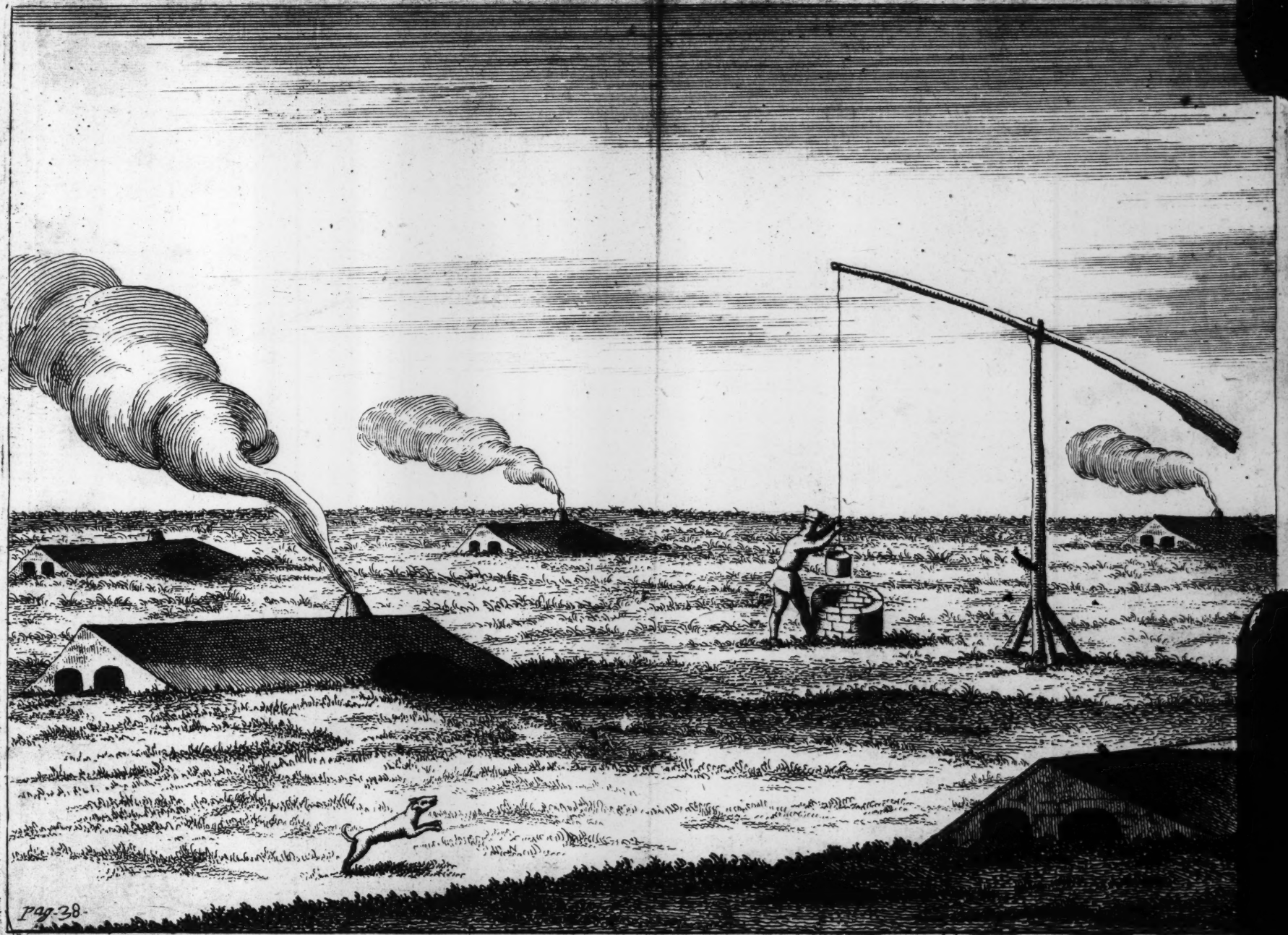
From thence we came to *Valcovar*, where there is a handsome wooden Bridge over the River *Walpo* or *Valpanus*, plentifull of Fish; and upon which, to the Westward, stands the Town of *Walpo*, taken by the *Turks* in the

year 1645. Then by *Sotzin Palanka*, and *Towarnick* or *Tabornick*, to *Metrouitza* a large Town, and a great place for a Faire, ſtrengthned by the adjacent Lake. So to *Simonovitz*, leaving at a good diſtance on the right hand the famous old *Sirmium*, now an inconſiderable place, whereof I have alſo ſaid ſomewhat elſewhere. They call this Country, *Schremnia*; and that, more near the *Dravus*, *Boſſega*.

In this Country, many Families, and the Inhabitants of divers little Towns, live all under ground. I had formerly read of *Troglodytes* and ſubterraneous Nations, about *Ægypt*; but I was much ſurprized to ſee the like in this place, and could not but ſay unto my ſelf:

Now I believe the Troglodytes *of old*,
Whereof Herodotus *and* Strabo *told*;
Since every where, about theſe parts, in holes
Cuniculer men I find, and humane moles.

Near theſe Habitations are Wells, to ſupply them with water; which they draw up, like Dyers and Brewers: and dogs come out upon Strangers. As we travelled by them, the poor Chriſtians would betake themſelves to their holes, like Conies. So that, to ſatisfie our curioſities, we were fain to alight, and enter their houſes, which we found better then we expected, divided into partitions, with wooden chimneys, and a window at the farther end, a little above the ground: and all things as neatly diſpoſed, as in other poor houſes above ground; although but meanly, after the faſhion of thoſe parts. Their ſpeech is a Dialect of the *Schlavonian*. So travelling on between the *Danubius* and the *Savus*, we came to *Zemlin* upon the *Danube*; from whence we had a fair Proſpect of *Belgrade*, into the Caſtle of *Zemlin*, *Stephen*, the uſurping King, retired, and dyed.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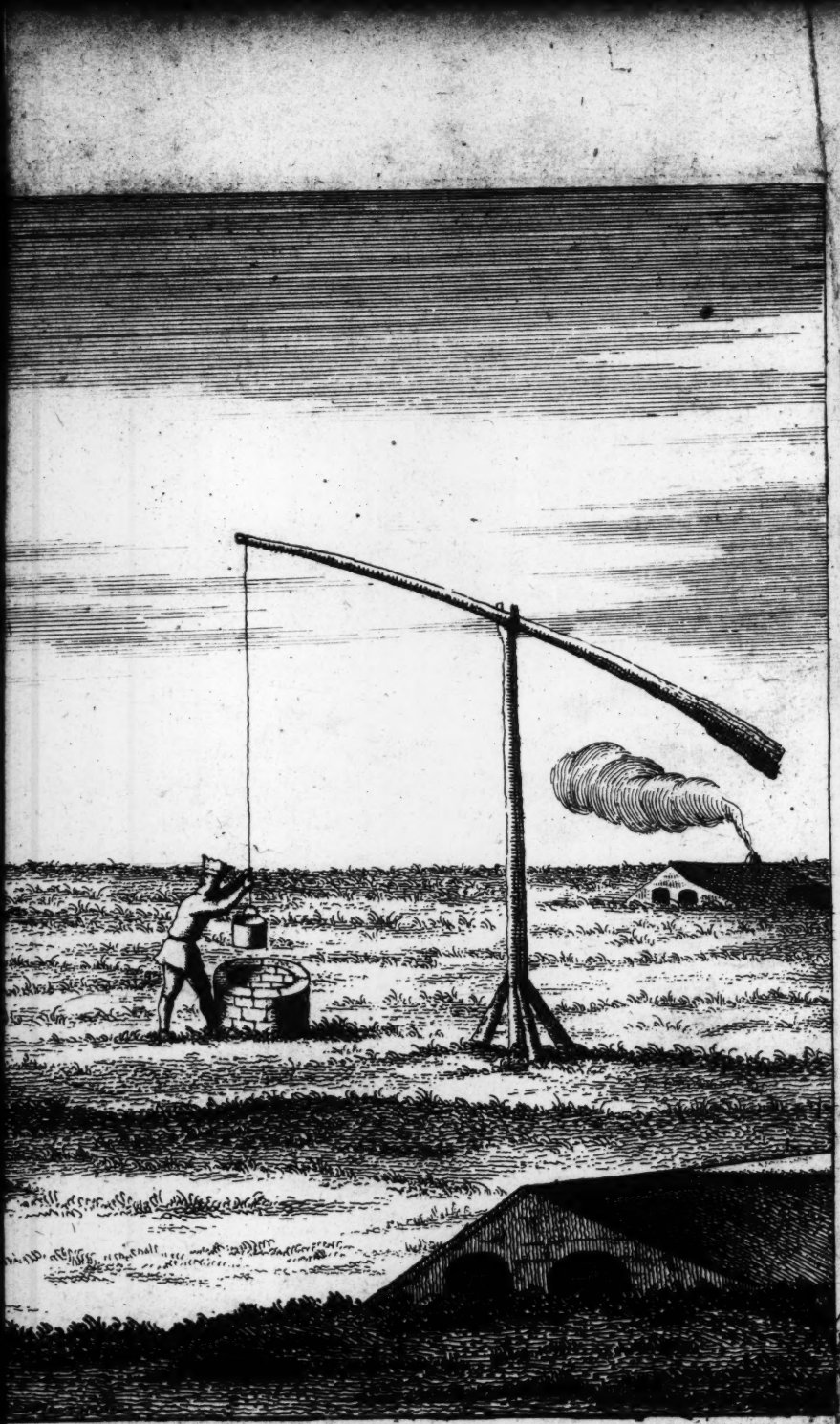


dyed. From hence we passed by water unto *Belgrade*. *Belgrade Taurunum*, *Alba Græca*, *Greek-Weißenburg*, or *Nandor Alba*, as the *Hungarians* call it, it is a large, strong, populous, and great trading City, in *Servia*, or *Mœsia* Superior, seated at the Confluence of the River *Savus*, and *Danubius*: having the first on the West, the other on the North. The *Danubius* is here very broad, runs furiously, and seems to cut off the *Savus*, as the *Rhosne* doth the *Soane*, by *Lyon* in *France*.

The water of the *Danube* seems whiter, troubled, and more confused: That of the *Savus*, darker, greenish and clear, at the entrance of the *Savus*, there is an Island, on which there is now much wood, although it be not older then five and thirty years; about which time since, the silt of both streams so settled, as to appear first above water.

Arriving at *Belgrade*, I passed by the water Castle, and afterwards by the upper Castle, both large, and having many Towers; The Streets, where the greatest trade is driven, are covered over with wood, as in divers other trading places; so that they are not offended with the Sun, or raine. They consist commonly of Shops, which are but small; and no other, then a Taylors Shop-board, placed lowe; upon which, after the same manner, the Shopkeeper sits, and selleth his wares to his Chapman without, few or none entring in. I saw also two large places built of stone, like unto the Exchange, with two rowes of Pillars over one onother; but they were so full of Merchants goods, that they lost much of their beauty. There are also two large *Bezestens*, or places, where the richest Commodities are sold. They are built in the form of a Cathedral Church, and within are like to the Old Exchange, above stayrs. The Grand *Visier* hath built a noble *Caravansara* in this City, with a Fountain in the Court, and

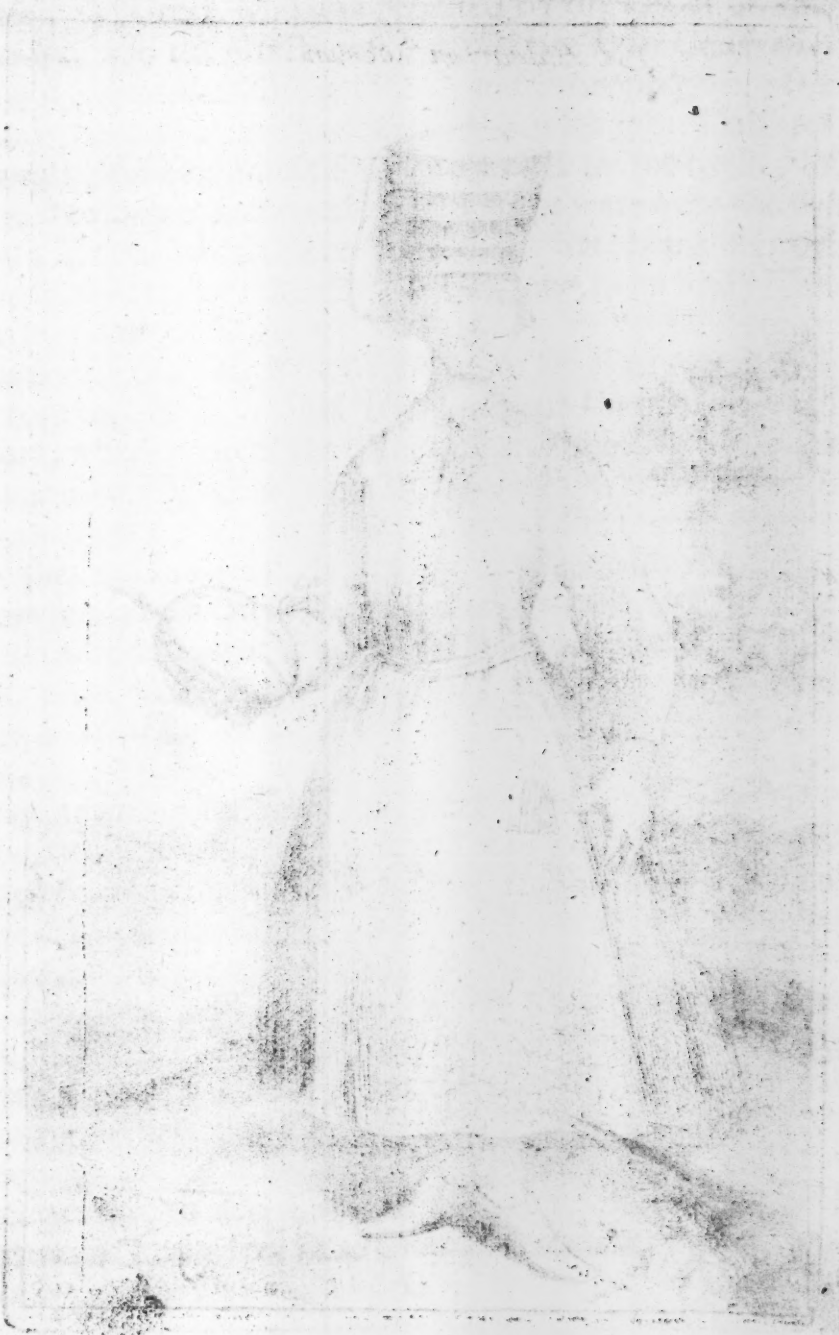
near

near unto it a *Myſchea*, with a Fountain before it: which was the firſt *Moſchea*, which I had the opportunity to ſee within-ſide. He hath alſo built a *Metreſeck* or Colledge for Students, I ſaw a Student habited in green, and wearing a Turbant with four corners, different from others, which is a peculiar diſtinction. Although near to moſt Towns there be Sepulchres to be ſeen, yet I obſerved them to be moſt numerous at *Belgrade*, as being very populous, and the Plague having been lately in it.

We lodged at an *Armenian* Merchants houſe, where we were handſomly accommodated. And we viſited divers others, who had built them faire houſes; one, in which there was a Fountain and handſom Bathe, and Stoves, where we wanted not *Coffe*, *Sherbet*, and excellent wines; ſuch as the Neigbour Country affordeth. Theſe *Armenians* are diſperſed into all trading places, and have a Church here at *Belgrade*, and ſeem to be more plain dealing, and reaſonable men to buy any thing of, then either *Jews* or *Greeks*.

The Countrys about have a great trade unto this place: the *Raguſeans* trade here, and the Eaſtern Merchants of *Vienna* have a Factory in this City. And ſurely *Belgrade* is as well ſeated for trade, as any inland place in *Europe*: for being ſcituated upon the Confluence of the *Danubius*, and the *Savus*, having the great River *Tibiſcus* running into the *Danube* near it; the *Dravus* not very farr from it, and the River *Morava* not farr below it; the *Danube* alſo flowing forward unto the *Euxine* Sea, it may hold no uneaſie commerce with many remote parts. And *Servia* being a fruitfull and pleaſant Country conſiſting of Plains, Woods, and Hills, which might afford good Metals, not without ſtout Men, good Horſes, Wines and Rivers, if it were in the Chriſtians hands of the temper of thoſe in the Weſtern part of *Europe*, it might make a very flouriſhing Country.

This



A Bulgarian Woman.
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Pag 47

This place hath formerly been the Bulwark of *Hungary*, in vain beſiged by *Amurath* the ſecond, and again by *Mahomet* the Great, who was repulſed by the valour of *Hunniades*, and the Auxiliaries, raiſed by *Frier Capiſtranus*: when *Hunniades* iſſuing forth, and encamping out of the City, beat away the *Turkiſh* Forces with great ſlaughter: where *Mahomet* himſelf was wounded in the breſt, loſt his Ordinance, and two hundred Ships were over-thrown, by a Fleet, which came from *Buda*. But, being unprovided, it was ſince taken by *Salyman*, and in no likely-hood to be recovered.

Leaving *Belgrade*, we proceeded in *Servia*, and paſſed by a very high Hill, called *Haviileck*, on the South or right hand, where are ſtill the ruines of an old Monaſtery, and came unto *Hiſſargick*, nigh the *Danube*; which, in Maps, is commonly placed too farr from it. Here we took leave of that noble River, which by this time hath run a long courſe; and from *Ulme*, in *Schwabenlandt*, where it begins to be navigable, about nine hundred miles: but more from its firſt ſource and original; and hath a long ſpace yet to run, before it entreth the *Euxine*. Next to *Cellar*, not farr from *Samandria*, an old habitation and *Roman* Colony, now a place of no great remark: then to *Haſſan Baſſa Palanka*, about forty *Engliſh* miles from *Belgrade*: perhaps ſo called from *Haſſan Baſſa* a famous *Turkiſh* General. Here I could not but take notice of an handſom Antiquity in Stone, of a Lyon worrying a Wolf.

From thence to *Baditzna*, where the womens dreſs began to change, and was ſomewhat odd unto me. They wear a kind of Canopye on their heads; which is ſet about, as alſo their foreheads, with all ſorts of mony, which they can get of Strangers. We left ſome ſmall pieces among them, to add unto that curioſity: in this kind of Ornament I have ſeen ſome *Gratian women* very rich, and

somewhat after this fashion, but their head-dress not raised so high, having their foreheads covered with Ducats of Gold, and pearle. So we passed on to *Jagodna*, pleasantly seated, and in a faire Country; whence setting forwards, after a few houres we turned South-ward, and soon after, upon the side of an Hill, upon the right hand, I saw the Tomb of a *Turkish* Saint, about four yards long, and a square covered place by it: here our *Chiaus* alighted, and performed his devotions in prayer, then we travelled on, through great Woods, dangerous for wolves and thieves, by *Chifflick*, where there is a *Caravansarah*, but not always safe: so as we refreshed our selves in a large Farme-house, not farr from thence, belonging to a rich Wine-Merchant of *Belgrade*. From hence we travelled by night to the noted River *Morava* or *Moschius*, the chief River of this Country; which arising above in the Mountains in two streams, the one named *Morava di Bulgaria*, the other *Morava di Servia*, after uniting, runneth into the *Danube*, at *Zenderin* or *Singidunum*, opposite to the *Rascian* shoare: we passed this River at a place which was broad, somewhat deep, and rapid, and therefore not without some fear, and the continued loud prayer of the *Chiaus* in *Turkish*, and of the Courlers *Ora pro nobis*. Nor were they well satisfied with me, after that we had passed over, that I had been more silent then the rest, and yet the first on shoar. This passage put me in mind of the swift River *Varus*, in the Confines of *Provence* and *Italy*, which I passed on Horse-back, with two men going by me, on the lower side shoving up my Horse lest the current should bear him down. By this River *Morava*, the commodities of *Servia*, and part of *Bulgaria*, are brought into the *Danube*; and so dispersed; and up the current of the same River are brought Salt and other commodities, from *Hungary*, *Austria*, and the neigbour Countrys. Not farr from

this

this River, was that great ſlaughter of the *Turks* by *Hunniades*; who, with ten thouſand Horſe, ſet upon the *Turkiſh* Camp by Moon-light, ſlew thirty thouſand, and took four thouſand priſoners, victoriouſly returning unto his Camp. Where he left *Uladiſlaus* and *George Deſpot* of *Servia*. We arrived at length at *Halli Jahiſar*, or *Cruſhovatz* in *Bulgarian*; a conſiderable place, where there is an handſome Church, with two faire Towers. Then traveling the whole day through Hills and Woods, we came to *Procupie*, which ſome will have to be *Villa Procopiana*, in *Turkiſh* called *Urchup*. Here we ſtayed till the next day, being lodged in a *Raguſean* Merchants houſe, where we were well entertained. The Prieſt, being of the *Roman* Church, ſpake *Latine*, which is a Language not ordinary in theſe parts; and enquiring of me after Latine Books, I preſented him with one, called *Manuductio ad cælum*, which he kindly accepted, and gave me a wrought-coloured Handkerchief, and ſome little things of thoſe parts. They had alſo a Phyſitian, who had ſome knowledg of Simples, and ordinary Compoſitions. His manner was to go into the Market-place every morning, and invite all perſons who ſtood in need of his aſſiſtance, to reſort unto him.

From hence we came to *Leſcoa*, or *Leſcovia*, where I could obſerve little, beſides a large Tower, which ſeemed to be ancient, but without Inſcription. We paſſed much of our time at a great Faire, which happened to be at that time kept in a large encloſed Place, with great reſort of people; where I thought it ſeaſonable, to preſent the *Chiaus* with a Feather; he having loſt his the day before, and we found ſome want thereof, for hereby we travelled with more Authority through all places. This Town is ſeated upon the remarkable River *Lyperitza*, which may well be called the *Maander* of *Maſia*; for it runneth ſo winding

and crankling between the Hills, that in the ſpace of leſs then twelve houres, we paſſed it ninety times. This called to my mind the River *Taro* in *Italy*, which, parting from the Dominions of *Parma*, I paſſed forty times, before I came to *Fornovo*.

The next day we travelled over the Mountain *Cliſſura*, one of the Spurs or Excurſions of Mount *Haemus*. We were much ſurpriſed at the gallant appearance thereof, for the Rocks and Stones of this Mountain ſhine like Silver, and by the light of Sun and Moon, afford a pleaſant glittering ſhow, as conſiſting of *Muſcovia* glaſſe, whereof I brought ſome home with me. We deſcended in a narrow rocky way by the ſtrong Caſtle of *Kolombotz*, or *Golobotz*, and came unto *Urania*, ſeated at the bottom of the Hill; this is a ſtrong Paſſe, which the Caſtle commandeth, and locks up the paſſage.

The Hills between *Servia* and *Macedonia*, are a part of Mount *Haemus*; which, under ſeveral names, is thought to extend from the *Adriatick* to the *Euxine* Sea; admitting of ſeveral paſſages, which *Philip* King of *Macedon* took a ſpecial care to ſhut up againſt the Neigbouring Nations. Which when he had done, he thought himſelf ſecure: and that from thence no enemys could come at him, except they dropped out of the Clouds. Some have thought, that from the middle peaks of *Haemus* a man might ſee both the *Euxine* and *Adriatick* Seas; and King *Philip* made tryal of it: but we find not, that he ſatisfied his curioſity therein; nor do I think any hath done it. Being upon high Mountains, and more inclining to the *Adriatick* Sea, I viewed all about; but found, that the high *Albanian* Hills did cut off all long Proſpect.

From *Urania* we paſſed to *Comonava*, near which there is ſtill a *Greek* Monaſtery, upon the ſide of the Hills. From thence to *Kaplanlih* or *Tigres* Town; but why ſo called,

I could

I could not learn. Then to *Kuprulih* or *Bridge-Town*, where there is a considerable River named *Pſinia*, and a good Bridge built over it. This Town was caſually ſet on fire, while we were in it, and a great part of it burnt down; the fire encreaſing much before we got out of it. Here we met with many perſons, who brought the Tribute, and a preſent of Hawks out of *Wallachia* unto the Grand *Signior*, then reſiding at *Lariſſa*.

From hence, by *Iſbar*, we came to *Pyrlipe*, firſt paſſing the high Mountains of *Pyrlipe* in *Macedonia*, which ſhine like Silver, as thoſe of *Cliſſura*; and, beſide *Moſcovia* Glaſſe, may contain good Minerals in their bowels. The Rocks of this Mountain are the moſt craggy that I have ſeen; and maſſy ſtones lye upon ſtones, without any earth about them, and upon a ridge of a Mountain many Steeples high ſtands the ſtrong Caſtle of *Marco Grollowitz*, a man formerly famous in theſe parts.

Then through a plain Country we came to *Monaſter* or *Toli*, a great place, well peopled, and pleaſantly ſeated. Here the *Sultana*, who was great with child at *Lariſſa*, was deſigned to be delivered, and lye in. All accommodations being ordered to that purpoſe, where I afterwards heard ſhe was delivered of a daughter, who lived not long after. The *Turks* who have a high opinion of *Alexander* the Great, would have been glad to have had a Son of the Empire born in *Macedonia*.

From hence to *Filurina*, and *Ecciſſo Verbeni*, where there are *Acidulæ* of good eſteem, the Springs large, and plentifull. Before we deſcended the Hill, which leadeth to this Town, we had a ſight before us of the famous Mount *Olympus*, about ſeventy miles off; and on the left hand we ſaw the Lakes of *Petriski*, and *Oſtrova*; they have a Tradition, that one of theſe Lakes was made, by taking great ſtones out of the ſide of the Hills, whereby the Subterra-

neous water, finding vent, over-flowed the Neighbour Plaines.

We came afterwards to *Egribugia*, where we again left the Plaines, and travelled over high rocky Hills to *Sariggiole*. Whence passing through the River *Injecora*, we came to *Sarvitza*, a noted place, built partly upon an Hill, and partly in the Plaine. The Christians live most in the upper part, the *Turks* in the lower: there is also a Castle upon a very high Rock, not farr from hence, we went through a passage, cut through the Rocks, like to a great Gate, and a small River passing also through it, which maketh a fast Passe, and commandeth the passage of this Country, which put me in mind of *la Chiusa*, in the *Julian Alpes*, between *Venſone* and *Ponteva*; which passage the *Venetians* shut up every night, we took notice also in our journy, of the first *Turkish Moschea*, which was built in these parts, upon that place, where the *Turks* first rested, after they had taken the strong Castle and passage of *Sarvitza*. Here we also passed by a Hill of a fine red Earth, whereof they make Pots and Vessels, like those of *Portugal* Earth, which are of esteem all about these parts. We proceeded over dangerous Rocks, in narrow hanging ways, still on Horse-back; although we had little pleasure to look down the Præcipices on one hand, and see the carkasses of Horses in some places, which had fallen down and broke their necks. Afterwards we had the Mount *Olympus* on our left hand, till we came to *Alessone* or *Alessun*, a considerable place; where there is a *Greek* Monastery, and Monks of the Order of St. *Basil*. The Monastery was of a different kind of building from any, I had then seen. From hence passing over a River, we entred into a round Plain, of about five miles over; with divers Towns pleasantly seated in it. Then over an Hill again, which is a Spur of Mount *Olympus*; upon the top

whereof

whereof an old Man ſtood beating of a Drum, to give notice unto Paſſengers on both ſides, that thoſe parts were free from thieves. From this Hill as we deſcended, we had a good Proſpect of the Plaines of *Theſſaly*; and at the foot of it, we turned to the ~~left~~ right, and paſſed over a River, which runneth from under a rocky Mountain, not in ſmall Springs, but the whole body of the River together; and then through Vineyards, and Cotten Fields, to *Tornovo*, and from thence to *Lariſſa*, where the *Ottoman-Court* reſided: of which places we ſhall ſpeak more hereafter.

In our return, we left the road, about *Kaplanlih*, and turned unto *Skopia*, a City of great Trade, and the largeſt in theſe parts. *Scopia* or *Scupi* of *Ptolomy*, named *Uſcopia* by the *Turks*, is ſeated in the remoteſt parts of *Mæſia* Superior, or the Confines of *Macedonia*, at the foot of Mount *Orbelus*, upon the River *Vardar*, or *Axius*, in a pleaſant and plentifull Country, ſeated partly on Hills, and partly on Plaines. It was firſt a Biſhops, afterwards an Archbiſhops See; ſtill a pleaſant and populous place. There are ſeven hundred Tanners in it, and they tanne in great long Troughs of ſtone, and make excellent Leather, wherewith they furniſh other parts. There are ſome handſome Sepulchral Monuments, and many faire Houſes, as that of the *Cadih*, and that belonging to the *Emir*, or one of *Mahomets* Kindred, whoſe Father was of great eſteem in theſe parts. In the Court-yard of the *Emir*'s Houſe, ſtands a remarkable and peculiarly contrived Fountain, in manner of a Caſtle, ſet round with many Towers, out of the tops whereof the water ſpringth forth. Their beſt Houſes are furniſhed with rich Carpets to tread upon: and the Roofs divided into triangles, quadrangles, and other Figures, fairly guilded, and painted with ſeveral colours, but without any Imagery or Repreſentation, either of Animal or Vegetable. Here is alſo a faire *Bezeſtan*, covered with lead;

many

many Streets covered over with wood; and divers places are faire both within and without the Town, being set off by Trees and pleasant Hills and Dales.

There are a great number of *Mosches* or *Turkish* Churches. The faireſt is on a Hill, and hath a large *Portico* before it, ſupported by four marble Pillars; near which is a Tower of wood with a Clock and a Bell in it; from whence I had a good Proſpect of the City. There is alſo an Arch, which ſeemeth to be Ancient, and a rivolet running under it. A large Stone alſo, which ſeemeth to be part of a Pillar, with this Inſcription SHIANC. A little way out of the City, there is a noble *Aqueduct* of Stone, with about two hundred Arches, made from one Hill to another, over the lower ground or Valley, between which is a handſome Antiquity, and addeth to the honour of this place. When *Mahomet* the firſt conquered this City, he placed a Colony of *Aſiaticks* in it, which maketh it the more *Turkiſh*. Great Actions have been performed hereabouts, in the time of the *Romans*, particularly by *Regillianus*; as is teſtified by *Trebellius Pollio*, that he won ſo many Battels, and carried on ſuch mighty things at *Scupi*, that he deſerved a Triumph. Hereabouts alſo ſtood *Paraeopolis*, and *Ulpianum*.

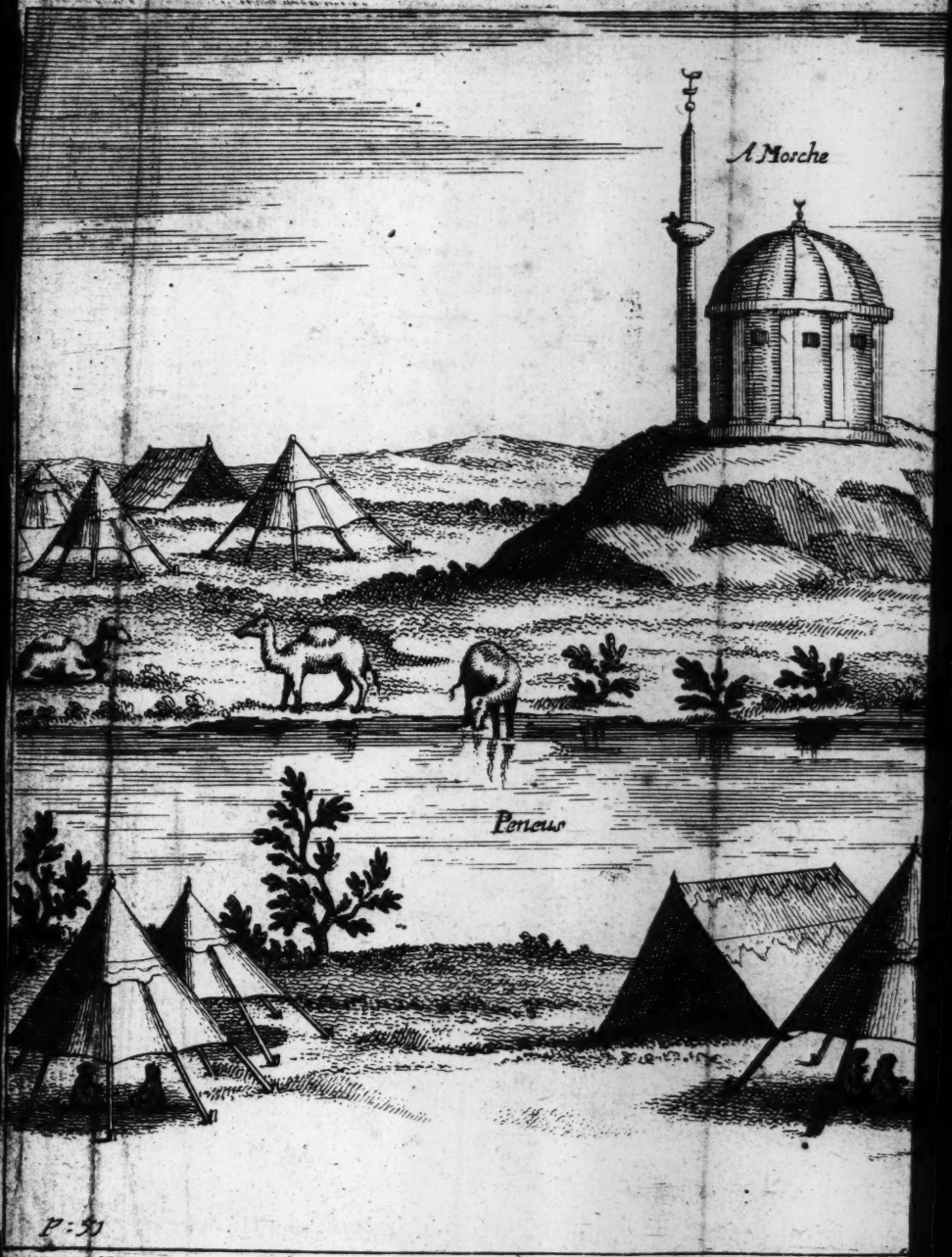
The *Sanziack* of this place is under the *Beglerbeg* of *Rumelia* or *Graecia*. A Trade is driven from hence to *Belgrade*, and to *Theſſalonica* or *Salonichi*, and many other places. I have been more particular concerning this City, becauſe *Geographers* paſſe it over in a few words; and I could never meet with any, who had been at it.

From hence we travelled to *Catſhanich* a Fortreſs that commands the paſſage between the Hills; and afterwards advanced ſo farr, as to enter the famous Plaines of *Coſſova*, in *Bulgaria*; which ſome take to be *Campus Merula*, a Plaine not very much exceeding *Lincolne Heath*; yet the

Stage

Stage of great actions. Here the greateſt Chriſtian Army, that was ever brought into the Field in *Europe*, conſiſting of five hundred thouſand men, under *Lazarus Deſpot* of *Servia*, fought with the Forces of *Amurah* the firſt, and loſt the day. In which Battel *Lazarus* was ſlain: and *Amurah*, viewing the dead bodies, was ſtabbed by *Michael Cobilovitz*, a Chriſtian Souldier, left for dead in the Field. *Amurah* hath in theſe Plains a memorial Monument unto this day; and that part is called the Field of the Sepulchre: in the ſame Plaines was alſo fought that remarkable Battel between *Hunniades* and *Mahomet*, for three days together; where *Hunniades*, having very unequal Forces, was at laſt over-thrown.

So we proceeded forward to *Preſtina*, a good Town, and where we expected good accommodation; but having entred into a fair Room, we found a man lying down in it, ſick of the plague. So we conſulted our ſafety, and ſtayed not long; and having a *Gypſie* to our Guide, we travelled through a Country thinly inhabited, but fruitfull and pleaſant, and were much refreſhed with fair *Cornelions*, which grew plentifully in the ways: we paſſed alſo by an hot Bath, a little on the right hand. The Bath is in an arched Room, well built, and very refreſhing unto Travellors, it hath a red Sediment, and is impregnated with a *ſuccus lapideſcens*, and maketh a gray Stone. It is within two hours going of *Bellacherqua* or *Curſumnè*, where I obſerved a Convent and an old Church, with two handſom Towers: From whence paſſing over the Hill *Jaſnebatz*, we came to *Eſhelleck*, between the two *Morava's*, and ſo by a Caſtle upon a Hill, near unto which is a noted Convent, wherein is kept the body of *Kenez Lazarus*, and the body of St. *Romanus*, and ſo proceeded. But I muſt not forget to ſay ſomething of *Lariſſa*.



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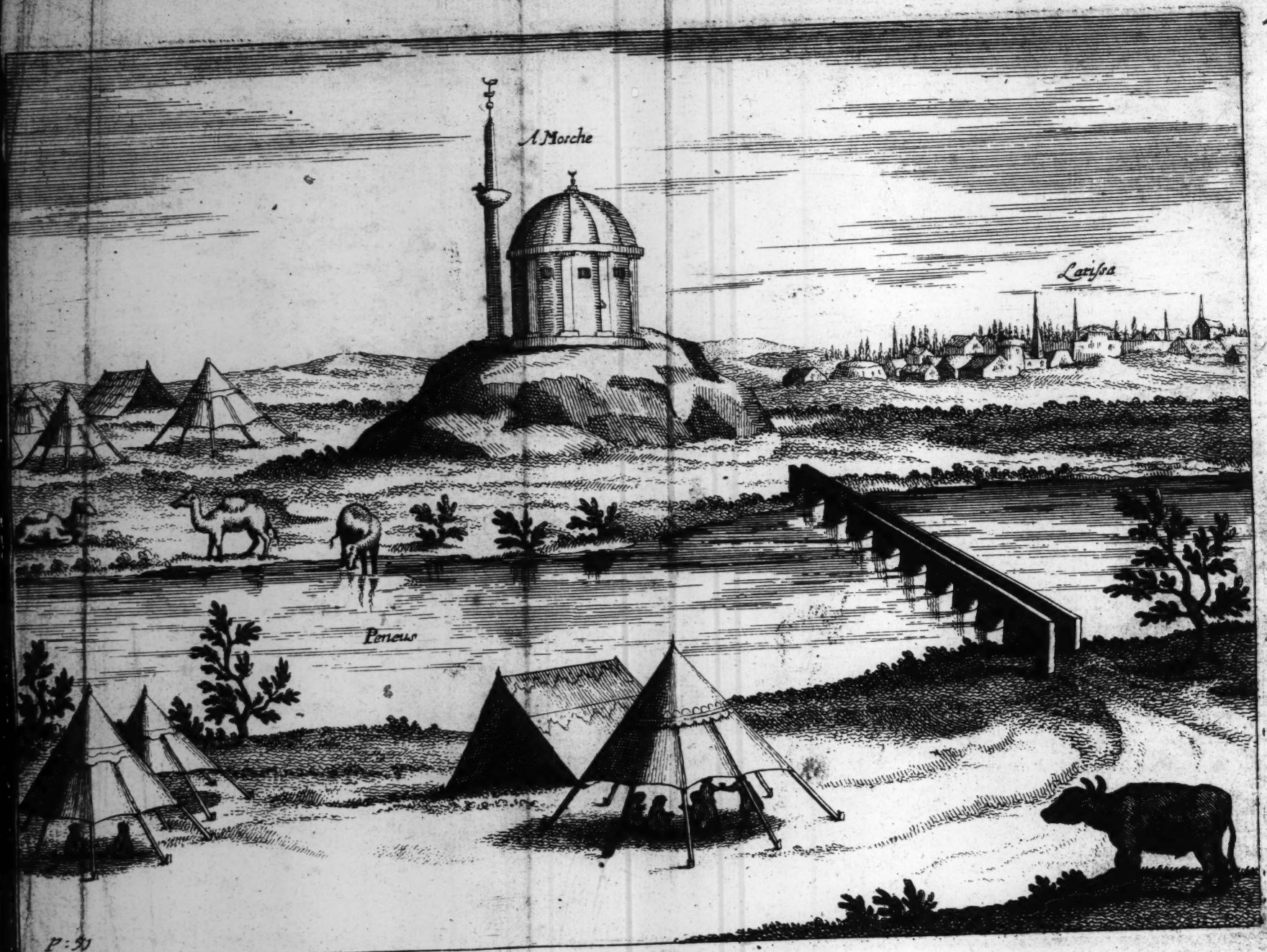


P: 53

THE DESCRIPTION OF LARISSA AND THESSALY.

LARISSA is the chief City of *Theſſaly*, ſeated by the River *Peneus* the chief River of that Country. Upon the North it hath the famous Mountain *Olympus*, and on the South a plain Country. It is now inhabited by *Chriſtians*, *Turks* and *Jews*; hath fair *Bezeſtens*, divers *Turkiſh Moſchea's*, and Chriſtian Churches in it. It is pleaſantly ſeated, and upon a riſing ground: on the upper part whereof ſtands the Palace of the *Grand Signior*, which he hath made uſe of during his reſidence in this place: it is contrived with jetting large Windows, on four ſides, near which he took his repaſt, and paſſe-time, according as the wind ſerved, or afforded the beſt ventilation.

It is alſo an Arch-biſhops See, having divers ſuffragan Biſhops under it. The Reverend Father *Dionyſius* was then Arch-biſhop. The Church of St. *Achilleus* is the Cathedral, where I heard Divine Service, the Arch-biſhop being preſent, and ſtanding in his Throne in his Epiſcopal habit, and his Crofier in his hand; when three or four

of us Strangers came into the Church, he ſent one to fume us with Incenſe and ſweet Odours.

The *Grand Signior* kept his Court in this place for ſome years, in order to his Affairs in *Candia*, and for the great convenience of Hunting and Hawking, wherein he exceedingly delighteth When I came away, it was ſaid, that he would go to *Negropont*; but he remained at *Lariſſa* ſome months after, untill he removed to *Salonichi*, and afterwards to *Adrianople*.

In the hot and dry Summer 1669. the *Grand Signior* paſſed above two months of that ſeaſon upon the Neighbouring Mount *Olympus*, partly that he might have a large Proſpect over the Plains, and a part of the *Ægæan Sea*, and partly to enjoy freſh Ayr, and be removed from the choaking heat of the Valleys; but this humour proved deſtructive to ſome hundreds of thoſe, which attended him; for it became ſo cold upon the Hill, that many, who reſorted unto him, being over-heated by aſcending the Mountain, and then pierced by the cold Ayr above, fell ſick, and dyed; and often in ſuch places, where there was ſcarce earth enough to bury them. The *Sultan* himſelf fell alſo into a diſtemper, but it laſted but three or four days: of Horſes and Camels not a few periſhed. The *Sultan*, who is a deſperate rider, killed one of his beſt Horſes, by forcing him up a noted peak of the Mountain, called *Pythagon* or *Kiſſagon*, where few or none could follow him; he was alſo ſo daring, that he would have leaped on Horſeback over a Fiſſure or Cleft in the Rocks in a bravery; and was ſcarce with-held from that bold attempt, by the prayers and importunity of his chiefeſt followers. Many alſo periſhed by drinking of a Spring of a whitiſh colour upon the Hill, in their heats and thirſt, contracted by aſcending the Mountain; they complaining of a coldneſs and heavineſs at their ſtomach for three or four days before they dyed.

The

The *Greeks* (who are forward to magnifie the Concerns of their Country,) ſpeak highly of Mount *Olympus*: and *Homer* would have it to be the habitation of *Jupiter*, and the Gods, and to be without Clouds, but unto me ſome parts of the *Alpes* ſeem much higher; and I have ſeen Clouds above it; and in *September* there appeared no ſnow upon it, which the high Peaks in the *Alpes*, *Pyrenæan*, and *Carpathian* Mountains, beſides many others in *Europe*, are never without. And *Olympus* alſo was plentifully ſupplied with it upon the firſt rain that fell in that Country; it not being unknown to you, I ſuppoſe, that when it raineth upon the Valleys, at the ſame time it ſnoweth upon high Mountains, and this Hill I muſt confeſs to be viſible at a great diſtance; for I beheld it from *Eccisſo Verbeni* in *Macedonia*, ſeventy miles from it; and it conſiſteth not of one riſing peak, as it is ſometimes deſcribed, but is alſo extended a great way in length, and makes good the Epithite of *Homer*, *Longum tremere fecit Olympum.* If the word be there taken, not onely for high, but long. *Maxsèr.*

This Hill chiefly extending from Eaſt to Weſt, makes the Inhabitants, at the foot of the North and South-ſides, to have a different temper of Ayr, as if they lived in Climes much diſtant; which makes the expreſſion of *Lucan* very Emphatical:

Nec metuens imi Borean *habitator* Olympi,
Lucentem totis ignorat noctibus Arcton.

Paulus Æmylius, the *Roman* Conſul, winding about this Hill, by the Sea-ſide, overcame King *Perſeus*, and ſo conquered *Macedonia.* When King *Antiochus* beſieged *Lariſſa*, *Appius Claudius* raiſed the ſiege, by great fires, made upon part of Mount *Olympus*; the King apprehending *Livy.*

hending thereby, that the whole force of the *Romans* were coming upon him. But the exploit of the Conſul *Martius* upon this Hill was moſt remarkable, and unparallel'd by any ſince; who being ſent againſt King *Philip*, the laſt of that Name, brought his Souldiers over *Olympus*, by paſſages unknown, and ſuch difficult ways, that his men were fain to wallow, and make hard ſhift down; and his Elephants, by ſtrange contrived Engines, ſomewhat like draw-Bridges, one under another, were let down into the Plains; as Sr. *Walter Rawleigh* hath more largely deſcribed the ſame.

Lib. 5. cap. 7.

And as the *Grand Signior* hath honoured *Lariſſa* by a long aboad in it; ſo King *Philip* of *Macedon*, the laſt of that Name, did the like: for we find he paſſed the Summer at *Lariſſa*, the ſame year, when *Hannibal* took *Saguntus* in *Spain*. Whether *Xerxes* were here, when his great Army paſſed through *Theſſaly* towards *Thermopylæ*, Hiſtories do not declare. But King *Philip*, Father unto *Alexander* the Great, after he had quieted the *Illyrians*, and *Pannonians*, bent his mind upon *Greece*; in order whereto he took the City *Lariſſa* upon the River *Peneus*, and thereby got ſo good footing in *Theſſaly*, that he made great uſe of the *Theſſalians*, in the following wars with *Greece*.

Polybius.

Before the Battel of *Pharſalia*, as *Cæſar* delivers, *Scipio* lay with a Legion in this City, and this was the firſt place, unto which *Pompey* retired, after his overthrow; according to that of *Lucan*.

Vidit prima tuæ teſtis Lariſſa ruinæ.
Nobile, nec victum fatis caput.

And not ſtaying there, he went along the River, and taking Boat, went out to Sea, and was taken in by a great Ship, then ready to weigh Anchor.

The

The River *Peneus*, which runneth by *Lariſſa*, is the chiefeſt in *Theſſaly*, and into which moſt of the other Rivers run; ariſing from Mount *Pindus*; and running into the *Sinus Thermaicus*, or Gulf of *Salonichi*, paſſing by the famous Valley of *Tempe*, and running between Mount *Olympus* and *Oſſa*, into the Sea.

In that famous expedition againſt the *Græcians*, *Xerxes* would have made his entrance by this way: for *Herodotus* delivereth, that he ſayled from *Therma*, now *Salonichi*, unto the mouth of the River *Peneus*; to obſerve, if there were any paſſage, or any could be made, to enter into *Theſſaly*; and finding, upon enquiry, that the River had no other paſſage, and that it could not be turned: he ſaid, that the *Theſſalians* had done wiſely, to yield, and make their peace with him; for, by ſtopping of the River *Peneus*, *Thaſſaly* might have been drowned.

I found the Epithite of *Homer* very agreeable, Ἀργυροδίνην unto this River, for it hath a clear ſtream and bottom, and the Fable of *Apollo*, and *Daphne*, the Daughter of *Peneus*, who was turned into a Bay-tree, had a proper Scene in this place: for on the Banks of the River, Bay-trees grow plentifully unto this day.

There is an handſome Stone-bridge over this River, conſiſting of nine Arches; and peculiarly contrived with holes and paſſages in the ſolid parts between the Arches, to afford ſome paſſage unto the water, when it is high; and hinder the bearing down of the Bridge, in high waters, and great floods.

The City being ſubj, many *Turks* had their Tents in the Fields, by the River-ſide, and lower grounds which being of various colours, and not farr from a large *Moſchea*, and the City afforded a pleaſant Proſpect. The Sails of of their Tents were ſo ordered, that they came not within a yard of the ground: ſo that the Ayre might freely enter

ter into them; where they commonly remained paſſing a great part of the day in Drinking *Sherbet* and *Coffe*.

The neareſt conſiderable Port unto *Lariſſa*, is that of *Volo*, or old *Pagaſa*, in the *Sinus Pagaſicus*, or *Demetriacus*, or Gulf of *Armiro*: not far from whence ſtood old *Argos Pelaſgicum*; from which place the *Argonauts* firſt ſet ſayle, in that famous Voyage for *Colchos*, by which way the *Grand Signior* received intelligence from *Candia*, and his *Aſian* and *African* Dominions. And not far from hence, at the Promontory *Sepias*, there happened the greateſt Shipwrack we read of; when *Xerxes* loſt five hundred Sayl by a Tempeſt from an Eaſt-wind.

It was no hard matter to have a ſight of the *Grand Signior*, at this place; for he rode out often, for his recreation of hunting and hawking, with great number of Attendants, and Huntſmen, and Falconers, in their proper habits: and alſo went frequently to the great *Moſchea*, I had a full view of him, as he came out of his Palace, to go unto his devotion. Before he came out, divers brave Horſes richly capariſonned, were mounted by divers of his Attendants, nobly attyred, and rode about the Court-yard; ſo that he, looking out of the window, made choice of which he liked beſt, and would then make uſe of.

At his firſt appearance abroad, great acclamations were made, low bowings from all, both near and at a diſtance; the Streets were made clean, and a *Janiſary* was placed at every corner, to provide, that there might be no hinderance in the way. The *Chiauſes* rode before, the Shatters, or great Courtiers, about twenty four followed on foot; and immediately, on each ſide of his Horſe, walked two chief *Janizaries*, with white Feathers, ſet in an hallow Pipe before their Caps, very large, and ſpread, and about a fathom high; which ſhaking as they walked, were high enough, both to ſhade and fan his face as he rode. Many brave Horſes

were

were led after him, and divers persons followed, carrying Cushions and Pillows to the *Moschea*. Before he came out of his Palace, I observed many gallant persons in the Porch, which the *Chiaus*, who walked with me, told me, were persons of the greatest quality in *Turky*.

The *Grand Signior* was then under thirty years of age, well set, somewhat short necked, inclining to fatness, his complexion sallow naturally, and much heightned by frequent riding about in those hot Countrys. He hath a very strong body, and healthfull, and is a hard rider; hath a stern look, and yet would speak kindly unto persons, and encourage the people abroad to approach him, taking no delight in the cryes, and frights, and flying away of the Inhabitants at the sight of him, or any of his Officers. The *Grand Visier* carried divers Christian Chyrurgions with him to *Candia*, but I heard of no Physitian of Note about the *Grand Signior*. The *Sultan* took great liking to a private *Turkish* Priest, whom he met withall by chance in *Thessaly*, and made him his Chaplain; but the report was, that a famous Priest was coming to him.

Achmet, the Prime *Visier*, being absent, the *Chaymacham* or Deputy *Visier* dispatched all Affaires of State here, and had the best House in the City. The Emperours Resident had three Interpreters, who, upon all occasions, were made use of in addresses unto him, and by whom we were informed of the most considerable occurrencies; they being civil persons and good Linguists.

The *Sultana* was also at *Larissa* much beloved by the *Sultan*, by birth a *Candiot*, little of stature, somewhat marked with the small Poxe; she was then with childe, and was to go to lye in at *Monaster*, a great and pleasant Town in *Macedonia*; which being a place we were to pass, proved a great convenience unto us; for, in order to her better journy, the High-ways were plained, Hills made pas-

ſable, with Broad-ways and Bridges over Rivers, to the great labour of the Inhabitants; who notwithſtanding were not unready, to make a Bridge for ſuch great ones to paſs out of their Country; for at the firſt approach of the *Grand Signior*, a great number of the *Greeks* forſook their habitations, for fear of him and his Attendants, and left them unto the *Turks*; but were recalled again by his command.

The *Grand Signior*'s Son was alſo with him there, about ſix years old.

I went with *Oſman Chiaus* to ſee the *Chaymacham's* houſe, but eſpecially to hear his Muſick, which was accounted the beſt in *Turky*. Where I heard the loudeſt, yet not unpleaſant Muſick, I ever met with; ten men at once playing in an open high Room upon large Wind-inſtruments, which they miſſe not to do at certain hours of the day.

In the Town I alſo heard ſome *Turkiſh* Songs, but eſpecially concerning *Sabata Sevi*, the famous *Jewiſh* Impoſtor, who had made a great noyſe in the world, and how *Cuſſum Baſha* ſo handled him, that he was glad to turn *Turk*. This *Cuſſum Baſha*, is a perſon much honoured by the *Turks*, and cryed up for his great skill and practiſe in Phyſick; an Art not much known amongſt them. He is now *Viſier* of *Erzrum* in *Aſia*; is married to one of the *Grand Signior*'s Siſters, and lives with her; and was formerly *Viſier* of *Buda*, and upon that account well known to the *Germans*. Here I met alſo with a *French* Book, concerning *Michael Cigala*, another Impoſtor, who had deceived the Emperour, and the King of *France*, and other Chriſtian Princes. Which, the Interpreter to the Reſident told me, the *Turks* very much laughed at; and that he was a *Grecian* born, and not a *Wallachian*. Of *Paddre Ottomanno*, who was thought to be the *Grand Signiors* Brother, now a Dominican Frier, and whom I had ſeen at *Turino*, I could hear nothing.

There

There were many thouſand Souldiers, and Horſes, in and about the City, and five thouſand Camels for the ſervice of the *Grand Signior*, which being of different magnitudes, ages, and the bunches on their backs of different ſhapes, and in ſome variety of colours, and treading ſoft, and with little noyſe, afforded me a pleaſant ſight, when they were led by my lodging to watering at the River.

When we read, that *Mardonius*, the *Perſian* General of of the great Army of *Xerxes*, wintered in *Theſſaly*; It is no ſmall teſtimony of the fruitfulneſſe of that Country; and though the number of men was here very great at this time, yet was there no want of proviſion, but all very cheap; in a victualling houſe, I could dine with roaſt and boyled, and Sherbet for the value of ſix pence, and at an eaſie rate could oblige *Turks* and *Chriſtians* with a meal, which they would take very kindly. *Sr. Walter Rawleigh.*

The Place was alſo extraordinary populous: there being at that time ſuch a mixed multitude in it. Yet was the City in very good order, and quietneſs. An Officer with a club in his hand, accompanied with about twenty perſons, walking about the Streets, and puniſhing all perſons drunk, quarelling, clamorous, or acting any thing againſt good manners.

When I was there in *September* 1669. it was very hot weather, and many were ſick of Feavers, and Agues; as they were at that time in moſt parts of *Europe*, and at my return into *England* I found many languiſhing under Quartan Agues, who had been taken therewith about that time. They were then alſo in their vintage, and we had the opportunity of taſting their Muſt and new Wine; and the ſtricter *Turks*, who would not be tempted with Wine, would be much delighted, to take a little in the Muſt.

During the hot ſweating ſeaſon, we went often to the

Barber, who would handſomely perform his work; and much to our refreſhment; trimming every man according to the faſhion of his Country.

The *Greeks* have a place, of the bredth of a Dollar, left bare upon the top of their Crowns; and then let the hair grow round it, the bredth of two fingers, more or leſſe; after which they ſhave all the reſt of their head, and wear it bare.

The *Croatian*, hath one ſide of his head ſhorn, and the other ſide is neither ſhorn nor cut, but the hair is let to grow as long as it will. The *Hungarian* ſhaves his whole head, except his fore-top. The *Polander*, weareth his haire ſhort cut, ſo as it cometh down to the middle of his forehead, and the middle of his ear. The *Turk* ſhaves his whole head, except a lock upon his Crown. The *Francks* ſhave not their heads, but wear their hair long, as with us, onely for the more amicable converſe, and that nothing about them might be offenſive to thoſe, whom they live amongſt, they often tuck it up under their caps. The *Greek* Prieſts, alſo neither ſhave nor cut their hair, but wear it as long as it will grow; and many of them have thick heads of hair; but thoſe, that have leaſt, receive moſt refreſhment here. The party, to be ſhaved, ſitteth low; and the Barber hath the better advantage, to ſhave much at one ſtroke, he lays on very much ſoap, and holds his Raſor as a Knife, and in a few ſtroaks finiſheth his work. There is a veſſel of water with a Cock hanging over their heads, which the Barber openeth as he pleaſeth, and lets fall the water on them.

In one of theſe Barbers-ſhops in the City of *Lariſſa* I ſaw an ancient large Tomb of Stone of a *Jaſpis* green colour, a noble Monument, but taken little notice of there, and the Barber had cauſed a hole to be digged through the top-

top-ſtone, and put water into it, and made it to ſerve him for a Ceſtern.

I was in ſome doubt, how we ſhould be accommodated for the exchange of our Ducats, Dollars, and other money we brought with us; but we found ready accommodation therein from Mony-changers, who ſtood at Stalls in the Market-place for ſuch purpoſes, to change them into Medines, Aſpers, and five ſols pieces, whereof there was plenty in thoſe parts.

The great trading Streets were covered, as in other great *Turkiſh* Towns; The Shops are ſmall, but well furniſhed; wherein hang all commodities, which may be had in a larger manner, if deſired. The Shop-keeper ſets like a Taylor in his Shop, and ſo ſells his Commodities unto his Chapman, who commonly ſtands in the Street. For other Commodities, a man riding through the Streets crys them, and gives notice, where, and at what rate they may be had.

Though I have been much pleaſed at the ſight of the fine Stables of Horſes of many Princes in *Chriſtendome*, as at that of the *Louvre* in *Paris*. The Vice-Roy's of *Naples*. The Duke of *Saxony's* noble Stable at *Dreſden*, and Count *Walleſteyne's* at *Prague* in the laſt of which each Horſe hath a Marble Pillar by him, eats his Provender out of a Manger of poliſhed Marble upon a Pediſtall of the ſame, placed in a *Nicchio* in which hangeth alſo his rack of hammered Steel, and over his head on one ſide his Picture as big as the life. Yet thoſe gallant Horſes, I beheld at *Lariſſa*, were ſurpriſing unto me, choſen from all parts of the *Turkiſh* Empire; which were ſo richly equipped with Bridles and Sadles ſet with pretious Stones, and withall ſo tender mouthed and tractable, that it was a great delight to behold them. I ſaw ſome *Tartarian* Horſes, which are of ſingular eſteem, for hardineſs, laſting, & ſwifneſs, but unſightly

unsightly, and promise little, and when *Cha Gagi Aga*, Embassadour from the *Cham* of *Tartary*, presented some of them to the Emperour of *Germany*, at first sight, I thought them but a pitifull present.

The *Greek* Merchants some of them learn the *Italian* Tongue, in order to their Commerce: which makes that Language of good use unto a traveller in these parts, where *French* and *Latine* are in a manner useless. The *Jews* speak commonly *Spanish*, as they do in *Macedonia*, *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*; and *High-Dutch* in *Hungaria*.

I was in *Thessaly*, at a very dry season, and some considerable Rivers were low, and small ones dry, yet one I observed, about seven miles on this side *Tornovo*, to flow plentifully from under a rocky Mountain; not in small springs or streams; but the whole body of the River came from under the Hill. The Country however in general was very hot and dry, and I could not but think, what a different face it now had, from that, in the time of *Deucalion* King of *Thessaly*; when that memorable deluge happened in this Country, which some affirm, to have lasted an whole winter; occasioned by some stopping of the River *Peneus*, and its current into the Sea; into which River most of the others run, and so an inundation must follow in such a Country as *Thessaly*, which is plain, and encompassed with Hills. And some also conceive, that in the first times all this Country was under water, till an Earthquake divided the Mountains of *Ossa* and *Olympus*, and made a free passage for *Peneus*, to passe by *Tempe* into the Sea. In *Macedonia*, between *Comonava*, and *Filurina*, at a place called *Ecciſſo Verbeni*, where I saw plentifull Springs of Mineral waters, I had also a Prospect of two great Lakes; one whereof, the people have a Tradition, that it first happened by taking great stones out of the side of a Mountain; whereupon there issued out such a flood of water, as to drown

drown the Country about, and to cauſe a Lake.

As I travelled in *Macedonia*, the *Chiaus* told me, that within two days he would ſhow me *French* men, whereby he meant the Country people of *Theſſaly*, from ſome likeneſs of their Caps with ſmall brims, to the little Hats lately in faſhion.

The *Theſſalians* have been a warlike Nation, and are ſtill a ſtout people, I heard the *Turks* complain of them, as a ſturdy and deſperate people; and men, who if injured, would find opportunity to be revenged: and that divers of the *Turks* had been ſurprized, and had loſt their lives by them.

Many famous Battels have been fought in the plains of *Theſſaly*; and a greater then any there might have been, if the *Græcians* had accepted of the challenge of *Mardonius*, the *Perſian* General, when he ſent unto them, to come out of their faſt places, and fight with them in *Theſſaly*, where there were Plains and open places enough, wherein to ſhow their valour.

The *Theſſalians* are an handſome race of people, having black hair, black eys, and their faces of a freſh and florid ſanguine, much like our freſh complexions in *England*: ſo that Strangers much admired the women, and ſpoke often of the *bel ſangue de' Greci*, or fair blood of the *Græcians*. The *Macedonians*, who live in hilly Countries, are of a courſer complexion: and the *Moreans*, or *Peloponeſians*, who live more South-ward, incline unto a ſwartineſs.

They have allways had the name of good Horſe-men, and the Country ſtill aboundeth in good Horſes. They have alſo great *Buffalo's*, eſteemed the largeſt in *Greece*, except thoſe of *Santa Maura* in *Epyrus*. There are alſo large and well-coloured *Tortoyſes*, of a fine yellow and black; and eſteemed very good meat. But the *Turks* laughed at the Chriſtians, for feeding on ſuch food, where they might

have

have Mutton, Pullets, and Partridges.

The Country produceth very large, fair, and delicious Figs, Water-melons, the largeſt and moſt pleaſant I have taſted; which were very refreſhing unto us, as alſo fair and delicate Pomegranates, Orenges, Lemmons, and Citrons, Vines, which are low, like thoſe about *Montpellier*, and not ſupported; but the branches and cluſters great, and the Grapes as big as good Damſons, and of a delicious taſte. The Wine of the Country is rich, but much thereof hath a reſinous taſte, or tang of the *Boracho*.

They plant Tobacco, and eſteem it better, then what is brought from other parts; as being more ſtrong and pungent. The Fields are ſpread with *Seſamum*, *and Cotton Trees*, but the Trees grow low, yet make a fair ſhow. The Country abounds in Almonds, and Olives; and the *Greeks* delight moſt in the ripe Olive pickled, as we in the green.

The Gourdes in the Hedges, with their large yellow Flowers, and the many ſorts of green Thorns, and ever green Oaks, make the ways pleaſant.

The *Ilex coccifera* and Chermes-berry, or the Excretion, ſerving for dying, and making the Confection of *Alchermes* grows here. Upon the high Hills grow *Aſclepias*, and *Helleborus*; in the ſtony Plains *Carduus globoſus*, *Cyſtus*, Lavender, Marjerome, Roſemary, and other ſweet ſmelling Plants. The *Platanus* or Plain-tree groweth moſt fair, large, and well ſpread in *Macedonia*, affording a refreſhing ſhade; ſo that it is leſs to be wondred at, that *Hippocrates* found *Democritus* ſetting under a Plain-tree at *Abdera* in *Macedonia*. Some of the ſeeds and tufts I brought with me into *England*.

They uſe much Garlick in moſt of their diſhes, and their Onyons are extraordinary, as large as two or three fair ones with us, and of a farr better taſte; being ſharp, quick

quick, and pleasantly pungent, and without any offensive smell. Though I were no lover of Onyons before, yet I found these exceeding pleasant, and comfortable to my stomack. They are used at most collations, and eaten with bread in good quantity. I asked a *Chiaus*, then with us, who had travelled through most of the *Turkish* Dominions, whither he had any-where met with so good Onyons, as these of *Thessaly*; who answered me, that the Onyons of *Ægypt* were better, which was the first time I sensibly understood the expression in Scripture, and ceased to wonder, why the *Israelites* lingred after the Onyons of that Country.

They have a Fruit which they call *Patlejan* or *Melanzan*, between a Melon and a Cucumber; out of which they make a very pleasant Dish, by taking out the middle or seeds of it, and filling it up with the meat of Sawsages, and then pare it, and boyle it.

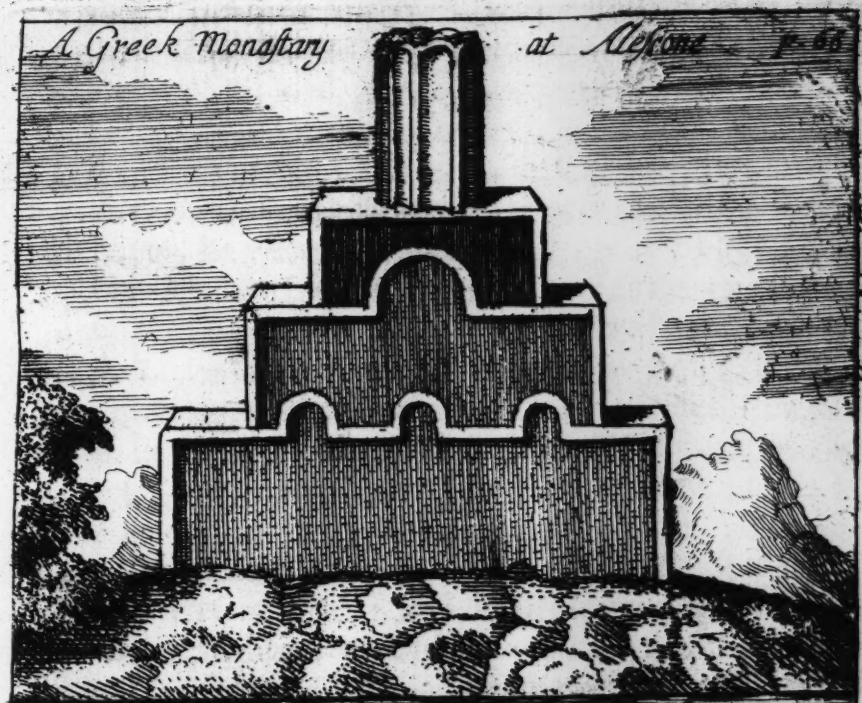
Of the Agents of forrain Countries, there attended on the *Grand Signior*, the Resident of the Emperour of *Germany*, the Embassadour of *Raguzi*, and another of *Wallachia*, which are Embassadours of the Confines; the Embassadours for Trade, residing about *Constantinople*, and not obliged to keep close unto the *Sultan*. *Larissa* being full and pestered with people, the Emperours Resident desired of the *Sultan* leave, to abide in some Neighbour Town; who bade him to make choice of any place, or any House he liked; which concession moved him to cast his eye upon *Tornovo*, a large and pleasant City of *Thessaly*, about ten miles West-ward from *Larissa*, and seated near the Hills; where most of the Inhabitants are Christians, there being onely three *Moschea's*, but eighteen Churches of the *Greeks*; whereof the chiefest, which I observed, were these: The Cathedral Church of St. *John*, the Church of St. *Demetrius*, of *Cosmus* and *Damianus*, of the Nativity of

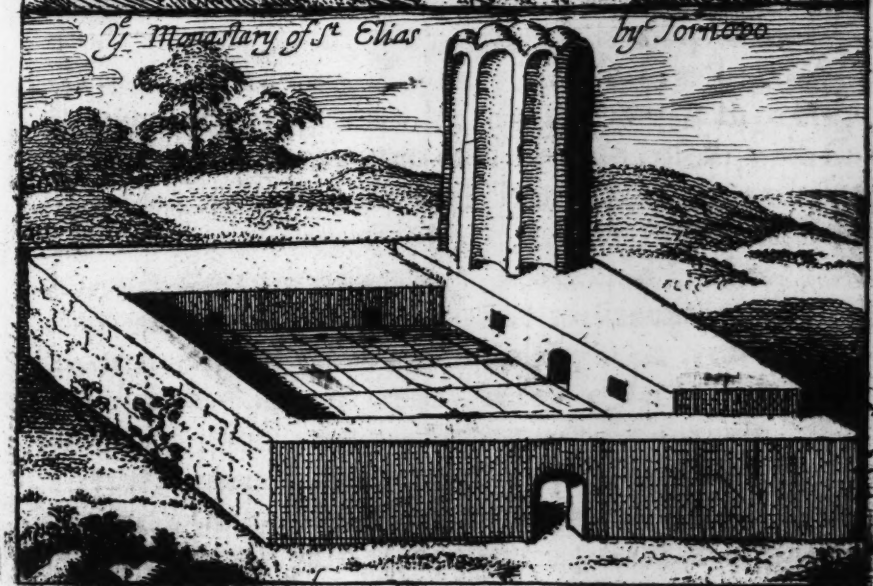
the blessed Virgin; of St. *Elias* (where there is also an adjoyning Monastery, seated on the side of the Hill) of St. *Anastasius*, of the twelve Apostles, of St. *Nicholas*, (with a Convent also,) and of S. *Anthony* the Hermite. The Bishop hereof is under the Arch-bishop of *Larissa*. And I could not but take notice how these Eastern parts of *Europe* abounded with Christians of the *Greek* Church beyond my expectation, and since they are thus to be found in many large Countryes. In *Græcia* and the *Greek* Islands, in the *Turkish* parts of *Dalmatia* and *Croatia*, in *Rascia*, *Bosnia*, *Servia*, *Thracia*, *Sagora*, *Bulgaria*, *Sirfia*, *Bessarabia*, *Cossackia*, *Podolia*, *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*, and the vast Dominions of the Emperour of *Russia*, they must needs make a notable part of Christendome, and put me more sensibly in mind of an expression of a learned Writer. *If we should collect and put together all the Christian Regions in* Europe *which are of the* Greek *Communion, and compare them with the parts professing the* Roman *Religion in* Europe, *we should find the* Greek *farr to exceed.*

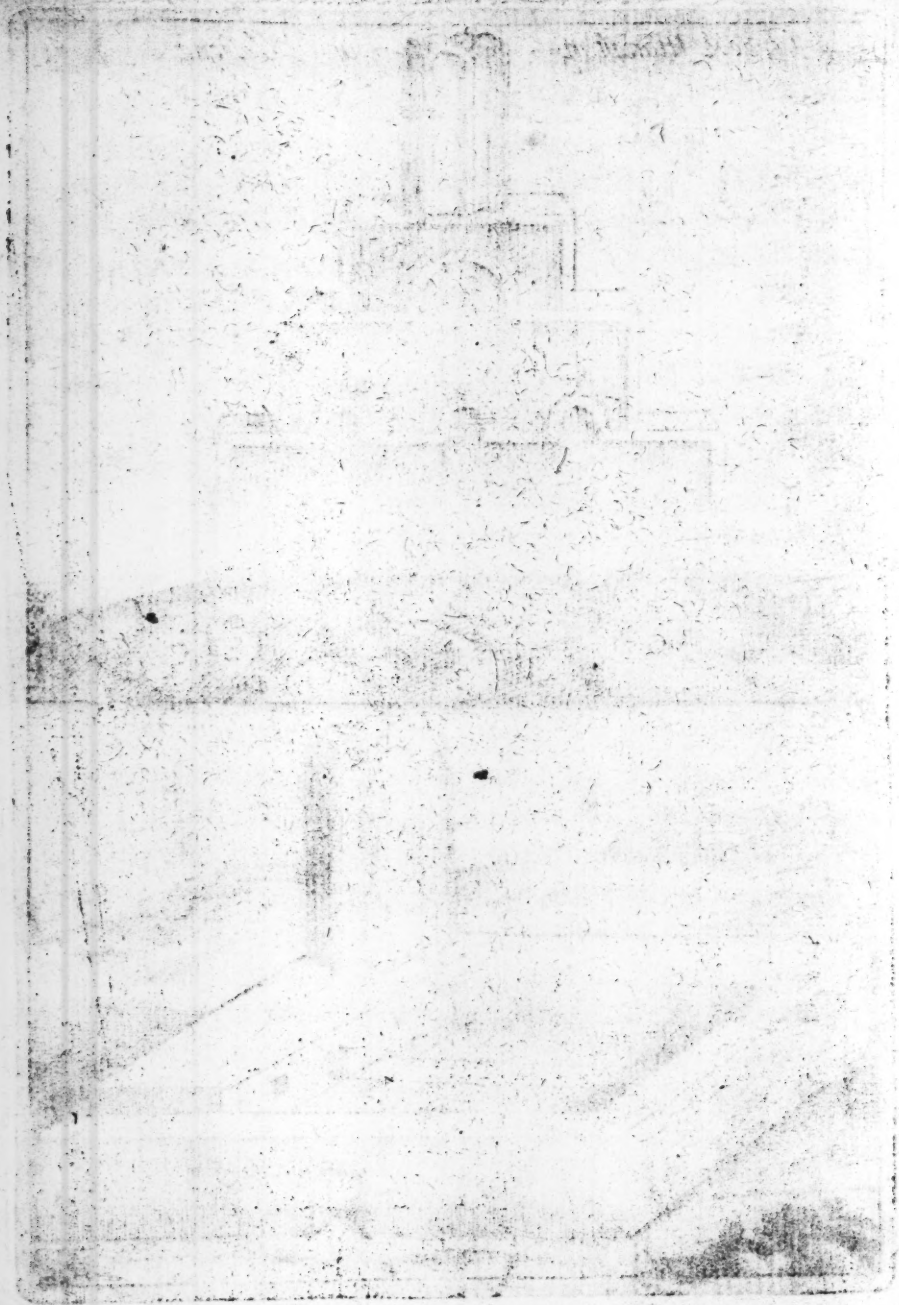
Brerewoods enquiries.

The Fields about this place are planted with *Vines*, *Cotton*, and *Sesamum*. The Emperours Resident *Illustrissimo Signore di Casa nova*, was well accommodated here with a fair house, and had thirty *Turks* and Christians in his Family, and two *Janizzaries* attending at the Gate, good humoured and fair conditioned men, as could be wished. The Resident was a *Milanese* by birth, a grave and sober person, somewhat melancholy, much addicted to his Book and reading, but very civil and courteous. He dined and supped alone by himself; his Secretary, Interpreters, and others of his Family, had another place of repast, and were allways well provided, and served after the *Turkish* manner.

The Embassadour also of *Ragusa* made choice of the same Town;


A Greek Monastary at Alescone p. 66


Ye Monastary of St Elias by Tornovo



Town; and their followers often met each other, and many courteous ſalutes paſſed between them; but they were onely by civil Meſſages, for they never met. Upon a *punctilio*, which kept them aſunder, the *Raguſa* Embaſſadour pretending a right to take the firſt place, he being in the quality of an Embaſſadour, the other but of a Reſident; although he were much deſpiſed for it by the *Germans*, and his Maſters looked upon but as Gentlemen of the *Sette Bandiere*, or perſons that were and had been Subjects and Tributaries under ſeven Maſters, or ſoverain Princes.

I muſt not forget *Demetrius*, a *Greek* Merchant of *Tornovo*, in whom I thought I beheld the humour of the old *Greeks*, we were divers times entertained at his houſe with much generoſity, and hearty freedom. He deſired us to enjoy his houſe freely, and to be merry after the mode of our own Countries: and, as an eſpecial favour, brought his two Daughters to bid us wellcome: and we took the liberty, after the cuſtom of *France*, *Holland*, and *England*, to ſalute them; they were handſomely attired, after the manner of their Country; their hair brayded and hanging down their back; their ſhooes or ſlippers painted, their nayls coloured of a reddiſh colour with *Cnà* or *Alcanna*; the leaves of which Plant, poudred and ſteeped in water and wine, and layed a night upon their nayls, leaveth this tincture, and is much uſed in *Turky*; where ſome delight alſo to colour the mayns and tayls of their Horſes. The *Græcians* of *Scio* alſo, who wear gloves (it being a rare thing to ſee any here) do colour their gloves alſo upon thoſe parts which cover their nayls. *Cnà* is a great Commodity in the *Turkiſh* Dominions, brought out of *Arabia* and *Ægypt*, and to be bought in every good Town, or Fair. I brought a pound of it home with me, which loſt not its tincturing quality.

The *Græcian* Countrys, which I paſſed, are extremely

altered from that ſtate, whereof we read in ancient Hiſtory: as having ſuffered ſpoyling incurſions from many Nations, and a fatal conqueſt by the *Turks*; who utterly deſtroyed many Towns and famous places, and changed the names of moſt; not leaving the old appellations unto Rivers, which moſt laſtingly maintain their ancient Names. I paſſed moſt of the great Rivers in *Macedonia*, the *Axius*, *Erigonus*, and *Aliacmon*, which have now names of no affinity unto them. The River *Peneus*, ſo famous in the old Poets, hath loſt its name, together with *Apidanus*, *Enipeus*, and others, that run into it. The *Turks* call *Ariſſa*, *Feni-Sahar*, and *Theſſaly*, *Comenolitari*.

SOME

SOME OCCURRENCIES AND OBSERVATIONS IN THIS JOURNEY.

IT is no unpleasant sight, to behold a new Scene of the World, and unknown face of things, in Habits, Dyet, Manners, Customs and Language. A man seems to take leave of our World, when he hath passed a days journey from *Rab*, or *Comorra*: and, before he cometh to *Buda*, seems to enter upon a new Stage of the world, quite different from that of these Western Countrys: for he then bids adieu to hair on the Head, Bands, Cuffes, Hats, Gloves, Beds, Beer: and enters upon Habits, Manners, and course of life: which with no great variety, but under some conformity, extend unto *China*, and the utmost parts of *Asia*.

Though we were pretty well secured by Authority for safe travel, yet we were not without fear of the *Hussars*, till we came to *Essek* Bridge, over the River *Dravus*: for they are active persons; and understanding the Language, will boldly range about for booty as farr as that noted passe,

paſſe; and, knowing all by-ways, will rob and ſpoyl whom they meet, eſpecially the *Turkiſh* Subjects.

Nor were we without fear alſo of *Gypſies*, who are ſtout and bold, and ſome of them have been noted Robbers. There are many of them in *Hungaria*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Macedonia*; and ſome I ſaw at *Lariſſa*, and other parts of *Theſſaly*. They are in moſt Towns, and live by labour, and handy-crafts Trades; many of them colour their hands and feet of a reddiſh colour, with *Cnà*, and think thoſe parts ſuffer leſſe from the cold thereby. Some *Gypſy* women colour the ends of their hair alſo. Though they be remotely diſperſed, yet they are thought to have had their beginning about *Wallachia*, and the adjoyning parts, many of them are conceived to be ſpies unto the *Turk*. A little before I came to *Leopoldſtadt*, by *Freiſtadt*, a great drove of them appeared in thoſe parts; which the people ſuſpected to be Spies of the *Viſier* of *Buda*, to take notice of the State of thoſe parts, and how that Fort proceeded.

Travelling from *Belgrade* into *Servia*, we were in ſome fear of being robbed: for we perceived three Horſe-men to ride very faſt after us: and, when they had over-taken us, they rode about us, waving their Lances, and diſcharged their Piſtols, but the *Chiaus* perceiving them to be *Spahies*, ſhowed his Feather, and ſaid to me, diſcharge one of your Piſtols at randome, and let them know, we are not unarmed; at which they went off, and we ſaw them no more.

Caravanſara's, *Chan's*, or places of publick lodging, built by Benefactours, we liked not ſo well as private Houſes; and therefore, being but few in company, ſeldome lodged in them, for they are wide Rooms, and we muſt provide for our ſelves therein; and ſometimes they are dangerouſly ſeated, ſo that it was not fit to adventure our ſelves therein, for fear of being robbed; for though Robberies be

ſeverely

ſeverely puniſhed, yet are they frequently committed, and *Gypſies* are well verſed in that Trade; and therefore, in order to the ſafety of Travellers; drummers are appointed in dangerous paſſages; and in *Macedonia*, in a narrow paſſe, I ſaw an old Man beating a drum upon the ridge of a Hill; whereby we had notice, that the paſſage was clear and free from theeves.

We had the advantage of good accommodation for travel, for parting from *Comora*, our Boat was towed by a *Saick* of twenty four oars; *Hungarians* rowing upon one ſide, and *Germans* on the other; till we came to *Motch*, the Frontier Town, where we had a *Turkiſh* Convoy; who faſtning our Boat to their *Saick* with eighteen oars, rowed down the *Danube*, we carrying the Eagle on our Flag, and the *Turks* the double Sword, and Half-moon, and paſſed by divers remarkable places to *Buda*, from whence we had good accommodation for travel to *Belgrade*; by open Chariots, with two, three or four Horſes on breaſt; which with great ſpeed conveyed us through that pleaſant plain Country, and from thence through *Servia*, and other Provinces, we were furniſhed with very good Horſes, which would travel at a good rate twenty miles in a Stage, and were very ſure of foot; whereof I had good experience, when in ſome parts we travelled over great Hills, unequal and craggy places, and over the bare Rocks. They are very free, and therefore the Owners of the Horſes took acceptions at our Spurs, which are ſeldome uſed by them, and the *Turks* had none, but what we brought, and gave them. They are very tractable and tender mouthed; and, when we mounted or alighted, would handſomely apply themſelves to ſuch places: and when we walked, ſome of them would follow us without leading, they have a lighter and leſſer ſhoe then our Horſes; and when they have ſhod one foot, they take up the foot againſt it, & ſetting the other

upon

upon a block of three inches high, they pare it.

They have very good Horſes in moſt of theſe Countrys, and very fleet, but they never dock them, but their tayls grow out at length, and ſometimes they handſomely make them up: and in their journeys they often alight from them, and ſtrongly pull at their fore-top or forehead-lock, and think that doth much refreſh them, which the Strangers who travel here call *Croatian* Provender.

The *Baſſa* of *Tameſwar* preſented *Ragotzi* with a Horſe, which *Ragotzi* ſlighting cut off the Horſes Ears, Main, and Tayl, and ſent him back again. This perhaps would have been thought an ornament to an Horſe in *England*: but the *Baſſa* took it as ſuch an affront to his, that he never ceaſed from ſtirring up the *Sultan*, and other Princes againſt him, and never forgave the injury, but by the help of the *Turk*, *Tartar*, *Emperour*, *Poles*, and *Ragotzi*'s own Country-men alſo, he wrought at laſt his ruine.

For their feeding, they make no high Mangers or Racks, to pull down their food; but obſerving the rule of nature, lay their Hay low before them, and almoſt even with the ground; which in long necked Animals, may be the moſt commodious way, they are lodged hard, and often with little covering. At *Lariſſa*, where the Town was peſtered with Horſes and Camels: the Yards of the Houſes were full of them, and places made at the bottom of the Wall for their food.

In *Caravanſara's* the Horſes are tyed to a ringle, faſtned into the ſide of a long place, a little elevated, upon which the Travellers take their reſt; and the hay was layed a little below our feet, whereon the Horſes fed.

They plough more with Oxen then Horſes, and eſpecially with *Buffelo's*; and have great variety of Ploughs and Carts; ſome whereof I could not but take notice of in *Macedonia*, made with wheels, not conſiſting of ſpoaks, but

of

of ſolid wood, in the whole piece; whether ſo contrived for ſtrength, in thoſe rocky Countries, where they muſt ſtrike and force upon ſuch unequalities, I cannot tell.

We were furniſhed with ſmall things to oblige the people, where we paſſed: and in Houſes where we entred, many would wellcome the Emperours Courier, and ask him what he had brought for them. We pleaſed them with Ciſſers, Knives; and they would be content, if we gave a Glove to one, and the fellow to another. To the women we gave ſmall pieces of *European* Coyns; and I was much thanked by a *Bulgarian* woman, for a bright *cinq ſols* piece, which ſhe added to the dreſſe of her Head, over her forehead, with other Coyns ſhe had there before; ſome of them wearing Duckets of Gold, and Pearl, and Stones of value upon that part, which make no unhandſome ſhow.

Being onely carefull to keep our ſelves from thieves, we expected no ſuch trouble, as we found from wolves and dogs, in our journey about the Mountains in *Servia*; and eſpecially in large Woods, we were continually alarmed by wolves, eſpecially in the night; when they ſeldome ceaſed to houle in great numbers, and not furr from us; ſo that we were forced to be ſollicitous in our guard, and to to keep cloſe together. And as the wolves were troubleſome, ſo alſo the great number of dogs in thoſe parts were very offenſive to us. As ſoon as we came near any Town, or left it, they came out, running at us, barking and biting the Horſes legs, and in houſes would be barking and ſnarling, ſo that without a cudgel it was not ſafe going into the Yard. And it ſeems impoſſible, that theſe Towns ſhould be ſurpriſed by the moſt ſilent enemy, without having good notice thereof by dogs: and ſure, they are kept to this intent. For as ſoon as the Sun ſetteth they begin to bark and ceaſe not till the morning. The Town of St. *Malo's* in *France* is alſo garded ſomewhat after this

manner, where they turn the dogs out of the Town at night and are as ſecure thereby, as if they had an army of Watchmen to guard them. Some ſuch trouble from dogs I remembred, that I had met with at the ſtrong Town of *Komara*, when I came into the Town about midnight, which was ſo full of dogs fiercely barking and running upon us, that to ſave our ſelves, we were fain to take ſhelter in the *Corps de guard*, till a lodging was provided for us.

I could not but pity the poor Chriſtians, ſeeing under what fear they lived in thoſe parts: when I obſerved them to make a way, as ſoon as they perceived us coming towards them. In *Macedonia* the men and women would betake themſelves into the Woods to avoid us; and we took the pains ſometimes to ride after them, to undeceive them of their folly, and needleſſe frights.

But that which moved me moſt, was the pitifull ſpectacle of Captives and Slaves, which are often met with in thoſe Countries; together with the variety of their hard fates and accounts, how they fell into that condition; ſome by treachery, ſome by chance of warr; others by Plagiary, and man-ſtealing *Tartars*, who plentifully furniſh the *Turkiſh* Dominion; ſome fixed to one Maſter, others having been ſold unto many, and at diſtant places. But their condition is moſt deſperate, who are Slaves to the Court, and belong to the *Grand Signior*: for they are never to be redeemed. Of which kind I met with one at *Egribugia* in *Macedonia*, attending at the Poſt-houſe; who though he had no hard office, yet was extremely dejected upon this misfortune of Non-redemption.

In *Theſſaly* alſo I met with one *Sigiſmund*, who had been a Slave to ſeveral perſons, and in ſeveral Countries. He was an *Hungarian*, born at *Gran*, and taken at the Battel of *Barathan*, under Count *Forchatz*, in the laſt warrs; firſt ſerved a *Turk*, then ſould to a *Jew* who proved a hard Maſter;

ſter, then to an *Armenian*; under whom he ſo well acquitted himſelf, that his Maſter gave him his freedom, and he made a ſhift to come to *Lariſſa*, where the Emperours Reſident entertained him, I was very much pleaſed with his converſation, being a worthy, honeſt, and good natured man; and had maintained his Chriſtianity in his ſeveral Fortunes. He ſpoke *Hungarian*, *Sclavonian*, *Turkiſh*, *Armenian* and *Latin*: ſhew'd me the draughts of many Monaſteries, Abbies, *Moſchea's*, and conſiderable buildings in *Armenia*, *Perſia*, and *Turky*: and I hope by this time he is in his own Country.

The *Turks* who are well acquainted with the Captives of ſeveral Nations, make obſervations of them: ſo they ſay, a *Ruſſian* is beſt for the oare, a *Georgian* makes a good Courtier, and an *Albanian*, a good Counſellor. A *Turk* in our company, obſerving a *Georgian* Captive much dejected at his condition, encouraged him, and bid him be of good cheer; telling him he might come to be a great man, and one of the beſt in *Turky*.

The firſt time I went to have a ſight of the *Grand Signior*, *Oſman Chiaus* made no great haſte forward, and when I asked him the reaſon, he replied I take no great pleaſure to be too near him: and afterwards when he talked of ſome *Baſſa's* who had been ſtrangled, and I added that in this reſpect he lived more happily then any *Baſſa*: he ſaid; Such things muſt be patiently put up, all our lives are in the *Sultans* hands: in your petty Kingdoms and States, men are tryed and convicted, but our great Empire cannot be ſo maintained, and if the *Sultan* ſhould now ſend for my head I muſt be content to lay it down patiently, not asking wherefore: and I remember his words were that in this Country we muſt have, *patienza fin a perder la teſta*, *e poi patienza*, patience even to the loſſe of our heads, and patience after that.

We had frequent Memonto's of mortality, by Graves and Sepulchres, as we paſſed; eſpecially near *Belgrade*. For the *Turks* are commonly buried by the High-ways: yet their Tombs are not ordinarily ſplendid, conſiſting onely of a Stone erected at the head and at the feet: yet ſome ſet up Stones of two, three, or four yards high. Some have a Turbant carved upon the Stone, at the Head, and others ſet up two Pillars of Stone; ſome proceed farther, and raiſe the Sepulchres, as with us, and afterwards place two Pillars upon them, one at the Head, and another at the Feet. At *Scopia* I ſaw fair ones, after this manner, and two Sepulchres in one of them: but the beſt way I obſerved in theſe parts, is by building a Pavillion ſupported by four Pillars. As we travelled to the South from *Jagodna* in *Servia*. I ſaw upon the ſide of a Hill, a large *Turkiſh* Tomb, about four yards long, and a ſquare place covered by it, which the *Chiaus* told me was the Tomb of one of their Saints, and accordingly performed his devotions at it, and at other places, on Thurſday nights, and Fryday's. I obſerved the women to viſit the Sepulchres, and pay their devotions at the Tombs of their dead friends.

This Gigantick Saint that lay buried here, was certainly a fit man in his time to wield the holy Club, with which the *Turk* does propogate his Religion and Dominion, and if he were as long as his Tomb he was as formidable a perſon as any of the *Patagonian* Gyants painted upon the Southern part of divers Maps of *America* with long arrows in their throats. I muſt confeſſe it ſeems ſtrange to me that the Stature of man ſhould be extended to that height. Mr. *Wood* an ingenious perſon who hath made very fair and accurate Maps of the *Streights* of *Magellan*, the Iſlands therein, and the Coaſt from the River of *Plate* to *Baldivia*, in the South Sea: told me that he had ſeen divers Graves in the Southern parts of *America* near four yards

long,

long, which surprised him the more, because he had never seen any *American* that was two yards high, and therefore he opened one of these long Sepulchres from one end to the other, and found in it a man and a woman, so placed, that the womans head lay at the mans feet, and so might reasonably require a Tomb of near that length.

But to return into the rode for our diversion, we sometimes met with *Turkish* Fairs, which are ordinarily kept in some large ground, enclosed and divided into Streets and Passes, according to the variety of Commodities to be sold, where a man may recreate himself with multiplicity of fripperies, and things different from those of our parts, and cannot want variety of Musick; which, though but mean, proved some diversion unto us. The first Fair we met with, was at *Lestoa* or *Lescovia*, upon the River *Liperizza* in *Servia*.

It was no small comfort to us, to find the Country so free from the plague, which we onely met with at *Prestina*, a large Town, on part of the Plains of *Cossova*, when we came into that place, we were entertained in a very good house, and brought into a large room, well accommodated with Carpets and other Ornaments; where we found a *Turk* lying sick of the plague. The *Chians*, after the *Turkish* humour, made nothing of it; but some others were not so contented; and therefore we removed, and travelled in the night, till we came to a *Gypsies* house amongst the Hills, where we were well accommodated.

The *Turks* were much pleased to see me write, when I came into any House, I pulled out my Paper-book, to set down what I observed; which when they perceived, they would come about me, taking notice of the paper, and binding of the Book, wondring to see me write so fast, and with such a pen, which was made of a Goose quil, they usually writing with a hard reed, cut like our pens.

Many

Many carry about them an handsome brasse Inkhorn, which they hang by their sides; their ink is good, paper smooth and polished; whereon they will write very fairly, as I have to show in the *Sultans* Passe, which I brought home with me.

When I found occasion, I used to look upon some Maps, which I carried with me: whereat *Osman Chiaus* smiled, saying, there is no depending upon Maps; they set down onely great Towns, and often falsely. *Chiauses* are able to make the best Maps, who passe their days in travelling Countries, and take notice of all places, and know their *Turkish* names; and in many particulars I found some truth in his words; for the Maps of *Hungary* are not exact; those of *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Macedonia*, and *Thessaly* very imperfect. In upper *Hungary*, many Towns are omitted; many ill-placed, in the lower also not a few. The *Danube* seems to fetch about too much to the South-west, before the *Tibiscus* enters into it. In *Servia*, *Hissargick* is placed too far from the *Danube*, which runneth by it, I find no mention of *Procupia*, or *Urchoop*, of *Lescoa* or *Lescovia*, considerable Towns; the last upon the winding River *Liperizza*: nor of *Kaplanly* or *Tigres* Town, in *Macedonia*; nor of *Kupruly* or. *Bridge-Town*: nor of *Urania*, *Pyrlipe*, *Comonava*, *Eccisso Verbeni*, nor of the Lake *Petriski*, and *Ostreva*, not far from it: nor of *Egribugia*, *Sariggiole*, *Sarvizza*; nor of the River *Injecora* near it: nor of *Alesson*, nor *Tornova* in *Thessaly*, a handsome considerable City. And he that travels in *Macedonia*, will never be able to reconcile the positions of Rivers and Towns to their usual Descriptions in Maps, although not long ago there have been large ones published of *Greece*.

I took great pleasure to converse with *Chiauses*, especially if they were of any years; for they speak divers Languages, and have seen much of the world; are commonly

monly good company, and able to give account of many things. *Osman Chiaus*, who travelled with us, was about fifty years of age, spake *Turkish*, *Sclavonian* and *Italian*: a stout and faithfull honest person, very cleanly and neat: he told me he had travelled the greatest part of *Turky*, and growing old seated himself in *Buda*, as a *Chiaus* to the *Visier*; which place pleased him better then any in *Turky*: he took a civil farewell of me at *Buda*, bringing me out of the Gates, and with many a *Dios* wished me a happy return into my Country, and indeed in all my journey I met with fair carriage, and civil usage; when I came into any Room where the *Turks* were sitting, they would salute me, and touching my hand, require me to sit down with them, then offer me *Coffe*, and sometimes *Tobacco*, and at meals invite me to eat heartily; onely in some places, the boys, and meaner sort of people would call me *Sashtlu gaur*, or haired Infidel. And a *Jew* at *Larissa*, whom I had employed to buy some little things for me; and I saying, they were too dear, gave me some ill Language, which so displeased some that were by, that if the *Grand Signior* had not been in person in the Town, they would have taught him other manners.

The *Turks* took much Tobacco in the Countries which I passed, and many carried little bags thereof by their sides, which they take in pipes of an ell long, made of an hard reed, and an earthen head at the end, laying one end on the ground, and holding the other in their mouthes. I did seldome take any, but to comply with their kindness, I would not refuse it; and by reason of the length of the pipe, it was cool, and lesse disturbing; they take it also often in snuffe. *Signior Gabriel*, the Emperours Courier, would tell them many stories; and while he was speaking, they would come about him, and listen vere attentively: and he would pull out his snuffe-boxe, and put snuffe-

pouder

pouder into their noſes, which they would take very kindly. They would be allways gazing upon the Emperours Armes cut in a Stone, which he wore upon his breaſt; whereupon he would take occaſion to magnifie the Emperour, deſcribe the multitude of Provinces ſubject unto him; and any thihg that might conferr unto his honour, whereof they would take great notice.

I liked well the neatneſſe and cleanlineſſe of the *Turks*, which we converſed with, and their waſhing of their feet, hands, and faces, though they had ſome purifying conceit thereof; while we travelled, the *Chiaus*, at the ſight of a Spring, or clear water, would often alight, and waſh himſelf; and every morning was very curious in winding up his Turbant, and combing of his beard; and would ask me, whither it were well done. When they go to the houſe of office, they carry a pitcher of water with them; they affect privacy when they make water; which they perform, reſting upon one knee, and ſtretching out the other leg. Walking in *Lariſſa* with the *Chiaus*, the Streets being narrow, and full of people, and remembring the ſad fate of *Vincent le Blanc*, who loſt his liberty, beſides other misfortunes, for piſſing over a *Turkiſh* Saints head, who lay interred in a place, he little ſuſpected; I asked him, where I might make water without offence, who anſwered me grumblingly at firſt, but afterwards directed me to a place, and ſtood at a little diſtance, to ſecure me from any affront. And at another time while I travelled in an open *Caleſche* by Moon-light, I made water over one ſide thereof, to avoid being troubleſome to the reſt in ingaging them to ſtay for me till I alighted and went aſide or retard their journey in the night; but one who layed down by my feet took notice of it to me with a great deal of regret, and though out of the reſpect he profeſſed to bear me, he was reſolved not to divulge it. Yet he wondered I would venture the

loſſe

losse of my credit in such a matter.

Some experience we had in our return of the *Turkish* Justice, at *Egribugia*, in *Macedonia*; for travelling from *Sariggiole* over high Rocks, we met with a *Turkish Aga* before our arrival; who, having a numerous train, had taken up all the Horses at *Egribugia*; so that we could not be readily supplied; and therefore intended to ride our Horses another Stage, the way laying now in the Plain, and our Horses, strong and able; we set forward on the same Horses; but before we were got out of the Town, we were stopped, and carried before the *Cadih*, by the Post-master; who alledged against us, that we were injurious unto him, in that we passed by, without taking Horses at his House; he being allowed by the *Grand Signior*, whose Servant he is, so much for every Horse he provideth; and that none was to provide Horses in that place, but himself; so that he was damnified and had no profit coming unto him.

The *Cadih* therefore considering of the business, and setting crosse-legged upon his Carpet, and leaning his elbow upon four or five Folio Books, which he had by him; commanded his Servants to fill every one a dish of *Coffe*. The *Chiaus* in our defence, urged, that we had business of concern; that we had the *Chaymacham's* Letters; and were employed from the *Grand Signior* to the Emperour of *Germany*; that he himself was a *Chiaus* to the *Visier* of *Buda*, whither he was to conduct us, and that no man could or ought to stop him; whereupon the *Cadih* said, the *Chiaus* must not be hindred in his journey, nor the Post-master be unconsidered; and so presently called for the Post-masters Book, and with his pen made of a reed, set down a *Sultanine* to be allowed him in his accounts to the *Testerdar*, and bade us good morrow, and wished us a good journey.

In the *European Turkish* Dominions, which I passed, I

could not but take notice of the great number of Christians; for, excepting great Cities, or where the *Soldiery* reside, they are generally all Christians; whereof the great body is of the *Greek* Church, who live patiently under the *Turkish* toleration. If there should happen any considerable commotion among the *Turkish* powers; it is highly probable, they would set still, and be little active; and if any Forces of the *Latine* Church should attempt the Conquests of these parts, in all probability they would find very little assistance from them, and I fear they would rather adhere unto their *Turkish* Masters.

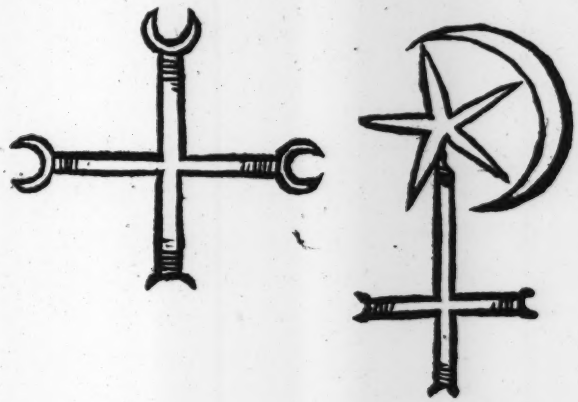
Though *Augustus* thought it a point of wisdom, to put some limit unto the *Roman* Empire, yet I do not find the *Turks* are of his judgment, but still endeavour to enlarge their Dominions, and when I consider that people, their hardy education, sober course of life, and obedience to their Superiours; that no *Bassa* can easily intend a revolt, but some others will discover him, in hope to obtain his place, or some great preferment; and that they so punctually observe the duty of their Charges; I am apt to think, or fear, if he, who putteth bounds to the Sea, and saith hither thou shalt come and no further, doth not, out of his great mercy, put a stop to their further incursions, they may probably obtain and conserve a far larger Empire, and even all *Europe*, unto the Western Ocean.

Certain it is that they are unsatisfied with their present bounds and look beyond *Hungaria*, and I have heard them say, we must in due time come to *Beatch*, for so they call *Vienna*, and try our fortunes again.

At this day the Star and Half-moon are above the Cross, upon the Steeple of the Cathedral Church of St. *Stephen*, in the Emperour of *Germany* his Imperial City of *Vienna*: and it grieved me to see in all the Confines a sort of Cross which our Heralds do not dream of, which is a Cross Lu-

nated

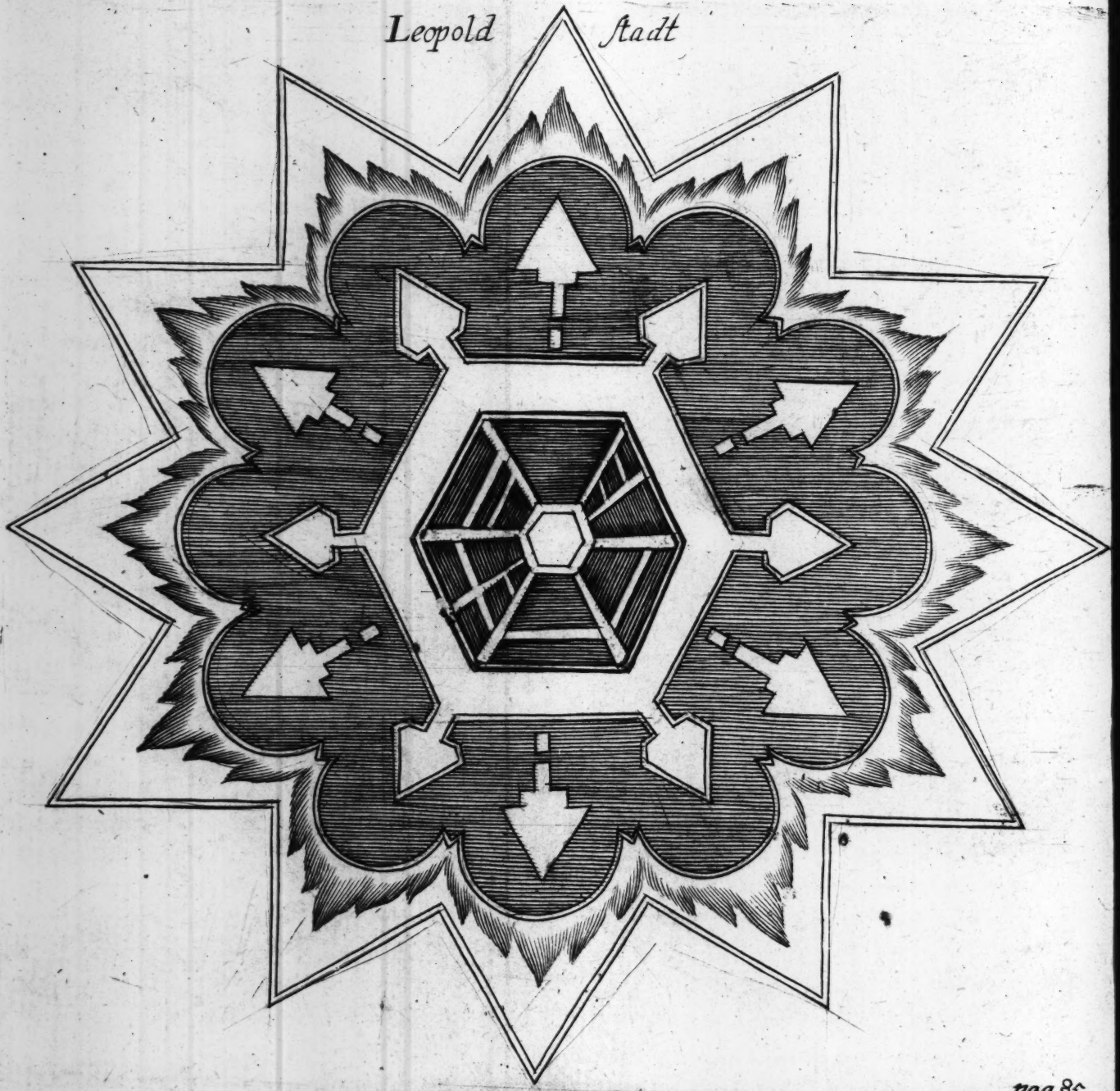
nated after this manner, whereby the Inhabitants as they teſtifie their Chriſtianity, ſo they acknowledg the *Turkiſh* power.



A Croſs with Half-moons ſet over the Churches in the Country which payeth contribution to the *Turks* in *Hungary*.

The Star and Half-moon upon the Steeple of S. *Stephen's* Church at *Vienna*.

Leopold Stadt



A JOURNEY FROM KOMARA OR GOMORA, TO THE MINE-TOWNS IN HUNGARY; AND FROM THENCE TO VIENNA.

BEING at *Komara*, and having satisfied my curiosity as far that way as the Christian Dominions extended. I pursued my intention of seeing the Copper, Silver and Gold Mines in *Hungary*; and being unwilling to return again to *Presburg* so far about to get into the road towards them; I attempted a nearer passage, although there be few who go that way. And therefore I travelled along the North-

shoar

ſhoar of the Iſland of *Schut*, till I came to the Confluence of the River *Waag* and *Danube*, and then paſſed over to a Fortification raiſed ſince the laſt war, called *Gutta*, it lyeth in a Mariſh ground between a branch of the *Danube*, the *Waag*, and the *Swartz*, within a mile of *Newhewſel*; which we plainly ſaw from the Steeple of the Church at *Gutta*, and could diſtinguiſh the buildings within it, as the *Baſſa*'s Palace formerly belonging to the Arch-Biſhop of *Presburg*. The Church in the middle of the Town, the Tower to the *Moske*, and others. Their Boats here are of one piece of wood, in which notwithſtanding they venture themſelves, and paſſe the greateſt Rivers with them; in this Fort were 130. men commanded by Captain *Matthias Fruhwurdt*. From hence by *Forchatz* we came to *Schella*, where there is another Fort built to hinder the *Turks* from paſſing the River *Waag*, for hereabouts the *Tartars* broke over, burned and ruined the whole Country about in the late war, in ſuch a manner, that it remains ſtill deſolate; at half a miles diſtance from this place is a hole in the Earth which burns like *Solfaterra* by *Naples*. From hence we went to *Schinta* a large Fort, and built long ſince to command the River and the Country about. There is a Tower in the middle, four Baſtions and many good pieces of Canon. At the entrance there hangeth a great Rib, a Thigh-bone and a Tooth, which I judged to be of an Elephant, having ſeen the *Skeleton* of one: and alſo ſuch bones as theſe hang up before the Emperours Houſe at *Laxambourg*, thoſe bearing the name of the bones of a great Heathen Virgin; and theſe of a Gyant. We came afterwards to *Leopolſtadt*; a noble regular Fortification with ſix Baſtions, where the young Count de *Souches* commanded, to whom I delivered Letters, and received many favours from him. Afterwards I paſſed the River and came to *Freiſtat*, a large fair Town but lately burned by the *Turk*.

Count

Count *Forchatz* hath a handſome Caſtle here, and a large Houſe in the Town, whereof I took the draught.

The *Lutherans* had alſo a School or Colledge here, but ruined with the reſt of the Buildings. They are Tributaries to the *Turk*, paying yearly eight *Hungariſche*, almoſt four pence of our mony, for every head, whither of Man, Woman, Children, Sheep, Oxen, or Horſes. The Children are educated to hardſhip, and the Women ſeldome marry twice. They bathe much, and uſe ſweating naked in Stoves, holding their feet in warm water. They uſe Cupping-glaſſes alſo very much and ſcarrifications. In the Convent of the *Franciſcans* were onely twelve Friers left; and the *Roman* Chriſtians in theſe parts have few other Prieſts but Monks.

Two *Hungarian* miles from *Freiſtat* lyeth *Banca*, where in a low ground near the River are fifteen Baths; into three of which the River-water is now entred, the River *Waag* continually wearing out its banks by reaſon of its rapid courſe. Twenty years ſince there were alſo hot Baths on the other ſide of the River, but are now covered with the cold ſtream. Theſe Baths leave a white ſediment in all places, and tinge Copper and Silver immediately as black as Ink: Hard by theſe Baths is a Quarry of Stone, and ſome Veins of Chalk, which were very pleaſing to behold, the Chalk being of all colours except green, and the colours ſo finely mixed, as a painting or marble Paper doth not equal it.

We being here upon the 18. of *March*, and the weather very cold, had no thoughts of bathing in ſo open a place; though in ſome of them we ſaw Women and Children; and the *Huſſar* who drove our Chariot hither, after we had ſupped, went out, and in a very hard froſt pulled off his cloaths in the open Medow at midnight, and bathed himſelf in one of thoſe Baths.

March

March the 21. *Graff Souches* sent us *German* Musqueteers to convoy us through the Contribution Country, and defend us in our travels; we passed by *Ripnich*, and a Castle at *Docatzi*, belonging to Baron *Berrini*, and came at night to *Topolchan* upon the River *Nitra*, where the Town with the Church were burnt in the last war, and had not well recovered it self again. A mile from hence at *Bellitz* are also hot Baths. The next day by *Gleſch*, the Inhabitants of which place were all carried away Captives in the last wars; and through a great wood by *Hochwiſe*, where the Inhabitants were most *Germans*. We came to *Sernowitz* seated upon the River *Gran*, where is a Castle upon a Rock, but the Town is Tributary to the *Turks*, and they often visit it. *March* 23. We passed the River *Gran* early in the morning, and came among the Hills to *Hodrytz*, by which Town runneth a swift stream very serviceable to them, which helpeth to move their Engines employed in the pounding, washing and melting of the Silver-ore. We travelled over a Mountain called *Hell*, and came to *Schemnitz*, the greatest of the Mine-towns in *Hungary:* and where great quantity of Silver-ore is every day digged. The Town is well built, hath three fair Churches in it, the greatest part of the Inhabitants are Lutherans. There are also three Castles here; the old Castle in the Town, where there is Wind-Musick at six every morning, and at twelve, and at six at night. 2. The New-Castle, built by a Lady who removed the Gibbet from this Hill, and left a fair building in lieu of it; the third is on a high peak, where there is a continual watch kept to discover the approach of the *Turks*, who immediately give notice of it by the shooting off a Culverin. The Streets lye up and down Hill, the Country hereabouts being all very uneven.

There are very many Mines here, and many adventurers are induced to try their fortunes by the good success so many

many have had: for if they find a Vein of Ore in any reasonable time, before they have quite spent their Stocks in digging, they may probably expect great profit.

These Mines amongst others are very remarkable; the *Windschacht* Mine, the *Trinity*, that of St. *Benedict*, St. *John*, *Matthias*, and one called the three *Kings*; but the chiefest and most wrought are those of *Windschacht* and *Trinity*. *Trinity-Mine* is seventy fathoms deep, built and kept open with under-work at a great expence, much of this Mine being in an earthy soyl. The Ore of it is much esteemed, and is commonly of a black colour covered with a white Earth or Clay; so that the streams where they work it, become milky and whitish, and is that substance I suppose which is called *Lac Lunæ*, or the Milk of the Moon or Silver. Divers Veins in this Mine lye North, and other rich Veins run to the North-East. When two Veins cross one another they esteem it fortunate; so that all Veins of Ore keep not the same point even in the same Mine, which would be an help to discover them; but they have no certain way to know either which way they run, or where they are, till by industrious persevering in the labour of the Mines they are at last found out. They use not the *Virgula divina*, or forked Hazel-stick to direct them, having no opinion of it, (as I observed they had at the Silver Mine at *Friburg* in *Misnia*, where I also learned the use thereof) but dig alwayes as the Adventurers desire. They shew'd me one place, which they had digged streight on six years, when the Ore was but two fathoms distant from the place where they first began: and in another place they digged twelve years outright, and at last found a Vein which in a short time paid their charges. I was in many parts of this Mine, and went so far, that at length I passed quite under a Hill, and came out on the other side.

In *Windschacht-Mine* wherein I also descended as far as the water would then permit me, descending thrice almost perpendicularly about three hundred large steps or stares of a Ladder. I observed a large Wheel deep in the Earth, of twelve yards Diameter; turned about by the fall of subterraneous Waters. This Wheel moves Engines which pump out the water from the bottom of the Mine, up to the cavity wherein this Wheel is placed. The water which moves this Wheel falls no lower into the Mine, but passeth away through a *Cuniculus* made on purpose, through which both this and the other water pumped from the deepest parts of the Mine, do run out together at the foot of an Hill. Besides this Wheel there is another above ground which lyeth Horizontally drawn about continually by twelve Horses, which serveth also to pump out much of the water of this Mine; about all the Works whereof, I was informed that there were no less then two thousand men employed.

In some places of the Mine it is very cold, and in others so hot, that to refresh my self I was constrained to go with my brest naked; although I had only linnen Cloaths on. Where they work it is alwayes hot, so that they labour naked for eight hours if they are able, and then rest eight hours more.

In this Mine they shewed me a place where five men and a Person of quality were destroyed by a Damp, for which reason they have now placed a Tube there, the like they place over all doors, and over all wayes where they dig right on for a great space, and have no passage through; whereby the air is let in, let out, or carried round, and the Miners under-ground ventilated with it.

The blackish Ore is esteemed the best; much of it hath a mixture of a shining yellow substance or *Marchasite*, which if it be not in too great a quantity is not unwel-

come,

come, by reaſon that it diſpoſeth the Ore to fluidity, or renders it more eaſie to be melted; but if it be in too great a proportion, they are of opinion, that it preys upon the Silver in the Mine; and in the Furnace carrieth it away while it melteth, by over-volatilizing it; and therefore they term it a Robber, as a ſubſtance which ſpoyls and takes away the richneſs of the Ore.

There is often found a red ſubſtance which grows to the Ore called *Cinnaber* of Silver, which being grinded with Oyl maketh a Vermillion equal to, if not ſurpaſſing the *Cinnaber* made by ſublimation.

There are alſo found in theſe Mines, *Cryſtals*, *Amethyſts*, and *Amethyſtine* mixtures in the clefts of the Rocks, and ſometimes nigh or joyned to the Ore; as alſo Vitriol naturally cryſtalliz'd in the Earth in divers of theſe Mines; and particularly in a Mine in *Paradiſe Hill*; which then belonged to Mr. *Jacobus Schwiboda* an Apothecary, at whoſe Houſe I lodged, and who preſented me with many curious Minerals.

And as there is great variety in the Silver-Ore, as to its mixtures with *Earth*, *Stones*, *Marchaſite*, *Cinnaber*, *Vitriol*, *&c.* So alſo in its richneſs; ſome holding a great proportion of Silver in reſpect of others. An hundred pound weight of Ore ſometimes yields but half an ounce or an ounce of Silver; ſometimes two ounces, three, four, five, and unto twenty ounces; what is richer is very rare, yet ſome hath been found to hold half Silver, and I have ſeen of it ſo rich, as to be cut with a knife.

A Specimen of each ſort of Ore which they dig out of the Mines is carried upon its firſt being diſcovered to an Officer called the *Probierer*, who is to prove and judge of its richneſs; which he doth in this manner. Of all ſorts of Ores he taketh the ſame quantity, the Ores being firſt dryed, burned, and pounded, he giveth an equal propor-

tion of lead to all, melteth and purifieth them, and then by exact Scales takes notice of the proportion between the Ore and the Metal contained in it, and reports it to those employed in the great melting Furnaces; who accordingly add or diminish the quantities of those substances which are to be mixed with the Ores to melt them in the melting Furnace; as for example, to an hundred centen or ten thousand pound weight of Silver-Ore, which holdeth above two ounces and an half of Silver in an hundred pounds weight, they add forty centen of *Leich*, which is Ore pounded and washed; two hundred centen of Iron-Stone, which is not Iron-Ore, but a Stone found in those Hills, of which the liver coloured is the best. A quantity of *Kis*, or a sort of *Pyrites*, according as the Ore is mixed with *Marchasite*, and of *Slacken* as much as they please. This last is the scum or cake taken off from the top of the Pan into which the Metals run, and is a substance made out of the former mentioned, by fusion.

Whatsoever is melted in the melting Furnace, is let out through an hole at the bottom thereof into the Pan, which is placed in the Earth before it; and thus exposed, it immediately acquires an hard scum, dross, loaf or cake, which being continually taken away, the Metal remaining becomes purer; to which is added lead which carrieth all the Silver down to the bottom with it, and after some time the melted Metal is taken out; then being again melted in the driving Furnace, the lead or what else remains mixt with the Silver is driven off by the blowing of two great bellows; and runs over from the melted Silver in form of *Litharge*. That which first comes over, is the white and that which comes last being longer in the fire, is the red, not that it is Litharge of Gold, both being driven off from the same Metal.

Most of the *Schemnitz* Silver-Ore holds some Gold which

which they ſeparate by melting the Silver, then granulating it, and afterwards by diſſolving it in *Aqua fortis* made out of a peculiar Vitriol prepared at *Chremnitz*, whereby the Gold is left at the bottom and is afterwards melted; the *Aqua fortis* is diſtilled from the Silver, and ſerveth again for uſe. But it would be too tedious to deſcribe all the works of theſe Mines which do well deſerve as accurate Deſcriptions as thoſe of *Miſnia*, and other parts of which *Agricola* hath written largely, and very well in his Books *De re Metallica & de foſſilibus*. *Lenys* alſo of Mine-works is eſteemed, and *Lazarus Erker* hath handſomely deſcribed the principal Ores and Mineral bodies. But certainly there are few places in the World to be compared with this, where Art and Nature ſtrive to ſhow their utmoſt force and riches.

They work in this Country much after the manner they did in the Emperour *Rudolphus* his time; who was a great undertaker and encourager of Mine-works; but, many of their Inſtruments and Engines are much improved.

Notwithſtanding the great quantity of Silver made every week at *Schemnitz* and carried away in Carts, I found ſome difficulty to procure the leaſt piece there, and ſcarce any one in the Town could furniſh me with any that was pure, for the Money of the Country is mixed with above half Copper, and being deſirous to ſee what alteration divers of thoſe Mineral-waters in that Country, would make upon Metals; for want of other Silver, I was forced to make uſe of ſilver Croſſes, Crucifixes and Medals, which I borrowed.

Near unto *Schemnitz*, where old *Schemnitz* ſtood, is an high Perpendicular Rock, part of which from the bottom to the top is naturally tinctured with a ſhining fair blue, ſome green, and ſpots of yellow in it. At firſt ſight I was much ſurpriſed with the beauty of it, and could fancy

nothing

nothing like it, but a whole Rock of poliſhed *Lapis Lazuli*: and I have heard from a *Spaniard* who lived long in the *Weſt-Indies*, that there is alſo a Rock like this nigh to the Silver Mines in *Peru*.

At *Glas-Hitten*, an *Hungarian* mile, or about ſeven *Engliſh* miles from *Sthemnitz*. There was formerly a rich Gold Mine, but it is loſt, no man knowing where the entrance was ſince the time that *Bethlem Gabor* over-ran that Country, and the Inhabitants fled away. The Owner notwithſtanding left ſome marks and directions whereby they might diſcover it, with the Figures of his Inſtruments upon the Barks of Trees; which Inſtruments they have already found by digging in the Earth, and thus much is intimated to them, that where they find a Stone, on which a Face is carved, they are then at it, and are onely to remove part of a Rock with which the Owner ſtopped up the Mine.

This place is much frequented by reaſon of its natural hot Bathes, of which there are five very convenient, with handſome deſcents into them, and covered over with large high Roofs. The Springs are very clear, the Sediment is red and green, the wood and ſeats of the Baths under water are incruſtated with a ſtony ſubſtance, and Silver is guilded by being left in them: But the moſt remarkable of theſe Baths, is that which is called the ſweating Bath, whoſe hot Springs drain through an Hill, and fall into a Bath built to receive them; at one end of which by aſcending I went into a Cave which is made a noble Stove by the heat of theſe *Thermæ*, and ſo ordered with Seats, that every one who ſits in it, either by chooſing an higher or a lower ſeat, may regulate his ſweating, or enjoy what degree of heat he deſireth. This Cave, as alſo the ſides of the Bath are covered by the continual dropping of thoſe hot Springs, with a red, white, and green ſubſtance, very fair and pleaſing to the eye.

Bath-

Bathing my ſelf in the largeſt of theſe Baths when there were a great many men and women in it; an active man to divert the Company, had privately conveyed himſelf to the top of the Houſe which covered the Bath, and on a ſodain caſt himſelf down into the water, and by taking hold upon the bottom of the Seats kept himſelf under water for ſome time; afterwards a Serpent coming into the Bath through a channel which conveyed the water into it, many of the women were afrighted at it. He ſtill to continue his ſervice and good will to the Company, was the firſt that would encounter it, and deliver the Damſels; which he did in a ſhort time, ſo ſucceſsfully, that he caught the Serpent in both his hands, and holding it out of the water, put it into his mouth, and bit the head off. Being taken with his good humour, I afterwards ſent for him into the Stove; and finding that he had been employed in the Mines, I asked him among other things, whither he had ſeen any natural Vitriol, and where, in the Mines, cryſtallized in lumps, pure and ready for uſe, which he ſaid he had in many places, but in the greateſt quantity, in a Mine now given over; by reaſon that in ſome places the Earth was fallen in, which was near to *Schemnitz:* And accordingly two or three days after he came to ſee me at *Schemnitz*, brought me Lamps and Mine-mens habits for my ſelf, and two Friends more; and we went with him under ground, till I came where he ſhew'd me great quantities of it, much to my ſatisfaction: the Vitriol there ſhooting upon the Stones and Earth, upon the floar and ſides of the paſſages, as it doth by art in the Pans, and about the ſticks, not hanging from the top, as in many other places I have ſeen it, like to Ice-icles.

Glaſs-hitten belongeth to the Count of *Lippey*, of whoſe Family was the Learned *Polycarpus Procopius Bocanus* who was ſent ſome time paſt by the Arch-Biſhop of

Presburg

Presburg to give an account of the rarities of these Countries; but his death hindred the publishing of his observations.

Eisenbach about four *English* miles from *Glass-hitten*, and five or six from *Schemnitz*, hath also hot Baths; the Sediment of which is red, and turneth into stone; so that I brought away with me pieces of it of five or six inches diameter: I took also a large piece of this water petrified as it fell from a spout in which the waves of it are to be seen; but the spout it self although made of wood, was not at all changed, as lying under it. However, those Trees with which they built the sides of the Bath were so petrified, that those which lay next above the water, were intirely turned into Stone. And it was not unpleasant to observe how nature did here assist art, and out of the body of a Firre-Tree frame a Column of Stone. Nor is it much to be wondred at, that the wood under the water should remain unalterd whilst that above suffered so great a change. These waters are hot, and part of whatsoever is contained in them is sufficiently Volatilized to be carried up with the steam of the Bath, and I remember in the Bath of the Green Pillars at *Buda*, I took notice, that the exhalation from the Bath reverberated by the high *Cupola* built over it, and by the Irons extended from one Column to another, and by the Capitals of the Pillars was formed into long Stones like *Ice-icles*, which hang to all the said places, such as may be observed in many subterraneous *Grotto's*, and particularly in *England* in *Okey-hole* in *Somerset-shire*, and *Pooles-hole* in *Darby-shire*. *Sulphur* also which is in great quantity in many hot Springs flyeth away continually, and is not to be found in them, if you boyl or evaporate the Bath water: and therefore to discover it, I thought it more rational to look out of the water then into it; neither was I more deceived in my conjecture,

conjecture, then he who looked towards the West, rather then towards the East to see the rising of the Sun. For upon many places which were over the Bathes, and received the steams of the hot water, I have seen *Sulphur* to stick; and to satisfie my curiosity further herein, I caused once a Pipe to be opened at *Baden* in *Austria*, through which the hot water continually ran, and took with my hand from the upper part of the Pipe, divers Boxes-full of a substance scarce to be distinguished from Flower of Brimstone. Walking about also one day in the *Sower Bath* at *Baden*, and leaning over the Balliſtres to talk with some Friends who were then bathing themselves; I perceived that my Buttons and what else I wore of silver, were all turned yellow of a fair Gold colour, although I were at some distance from the water. Which made me try this experiment also, which was to hang money over the Bath at a foot distance, or at a greater, to see what alteration it would make, and how soon; which it coloured in a minutes time, and that which was nearer in half a minute.

But to return to *Eisenbach*, there are two convenient Baths much frequented, and a third which is made by the water let out of the former, called the *Snakes-bath*, from the number of Snakes coming into, and delighting in it when it is filled with these warm waters.

March the thirtieth, I travelled from *Schemnitz* by *Glass-Hitten*, and *Apfelsdorff*, where there is a House of the Arch-Bishop of *Presburg*; and afterwards passed the River *Gran* and came in between the Hills; where in one place they have thrown up the Earth, and made a work from one ridge of the Hills to the other, to defend the Country, and hinder the *Turkish* Excursions towards *Chremnitz*: afterwards we proceeded by that Golden River and yellow Stream which washeth all the Ore above till we came to the Town.

Chremnitz is a ſmall Town, but hath large Suburbs, and lyeth high, St. *Johns* Church at ſome diſtance from it, is thought to ſtand upon the higheſt ground in *Hungary*. This is the oldeſt Mine-Town, and the richeſt in Gold of all the ſeven in theſe parts, which are theſe, *Schemnitz*, *Chremnitz*, *Newſol*, *Koningsberg*, *Bochantz*, *Libeten* and *Tiln*.

They have worked in the Gold-Mine at *Chremnitz* nine hundred and fifty years; the Mine is about nine or ten *Engliſh* miles in length, and there is one *Cuniculus* or Horizontal paſſage which is eight hundred fathoms long, called the *Erbſtall*. The depth of it is above one hundred and ſeventy fathoms; they do not uſe Ladders to deſcend into this Mine, but are let down at the end of a Cable, unto which is faſtned a ſling, or ſeat of Leather; the Leather being broad, and divided ordinarily into two or three parts, ſo that it is to be ſhifted or changed as you find convenience, and affords no uneaſie ſeat even to ſuch as are not uſed to it. And in this manner, whoſoever entreth the Mine is let down. Through one of the *Schachts* or perpendicular Pits, of which there are ſix. 1. That of *Rodolphus*. 2. Queen *Anne*. 3. *Ferdinand*. 4. *Matthias*. 5. *Windſchacht*, and 6. *Leopold*. I went down by the Pit of the Emperour *Rodolphus*, gently deſcending by the turning about of a large wheel to which the Cable is faſtned, one hundred and eight fathoms deep into the Earth; and after many hours being in the Mine, was drawn out again by *Leopoldi Schacht*, or *Leopolds* Pit, or Shaft, ſtreight up above one hundred and fifty fathoms; a heigth ſurpaſſing that of the Pyramids by a third part. At the bottom of which *Scacht* I was not diſcouraged to find my ſelf ſo deep in the earth, for conſidering that I was yet above three thouſand miles from the Center, I thought my ſelf but in a Well. It is built on all ſides with Firre-Trees one laying upon another

another on four ſides from the bottom to the top, and after the ſame manner all theſe Mines are kept open where they have not a Rock on all ſides.

Many Veins of the Ore run to the North, and to the Eaſt; They work alſo towards one, two, or three of the clock, as they ſpeak; for the Miners direct themſelves under-ground by a Compaſs not of thirty two points (ſuch as is uſed at Sea) but by one of twenty four, which they divide as we do the hours of the day into twice twelve. Of the Gold-Ore ſome is white, ſome black, ſome of it red, and ſome yellow. That with black ſpots in white, is eſteemed the beſt, as alſo the Ore which lyeth next to the black Veins. This Ore is not rich enough to ſuffer any proof in ſmall parcels, like that of other Mines, whereby to know what proportion of Metal is contain'd in it; but they pound a very great quantity thereof, and waſh it in a little River which runneth near the Town: The whole River being divided and admitted into divers cuts, runs over the Ore continually, and ſo waſheth away the earthy parts from the *Metallin*, and from a clear River above the Town, by its running through ſo many works, and over ſo much pounded Ore, it becomes below the Town a dark yellow Stream, of the colour of the Earth of thoſe Hills. Unleſs it be upon ſix days of the year; two at *Chriſtmas*, two at *Eaſter*, and two at *Whitſuntide*, when the River it ſelf as well as the Mine-men ceaſeth from working, and is permitted to flow clear within its own Banks.

There have been pieces of pure or virgin Gold found in this Mine, ſome of which I have ſeen in the Emperours Treaſury, and in the Elector of *Saxony*'s Repoſitory, one piece as broad as the palm of my hand, and others leſs; and upon a white Stone many pieces of pure Gold; but theſe are very rare.

The common yellow Earth of the Country near *Chremnitz*,

nitz, especially of the Hills towards the West, although it be not esteemed Ore, affords some Gold. And in one place I saw a great part of an Hill digg'd away, which hath been cast into the works, washed and wrought in the same manner, as pounded Ore with considerable profit.

Matthias Dollinger the chief Officer at *Chremnitz* for the Mine-work, hath also lately invented a Mill to pound the Ore finer then it was before; and by this invention hath obtained a considerable quantity of Gold out of that Ore which otherwise would have yielded none; in his House I saw many sorts of Minerals, and was very kindly entertained by him; and when I was at the bottom of the Gold-Mine he sent me down a present of excellent Wine to drink the Emperours health.

Some passages in this Mine cut through the Rock and long disused, have grown up again; and I observed the sides of some which had been formerly wide enough to carry their Ore through, to approach each other; so as we passed with difficulty; this happens most in moist places, the passages unite not from the top to the bottom, but from one side to another.

They carry their Ore under ground from one place to another; or to the bottom of the Pit whence it is drawn out, in a Box or Chest which they call a Hundt or Dog; this runs upon four wheels, is higher behind then before, and hath a tongue of Iron at the bottom, which being fitted into a channel of wood framed in the middle of the bottom of each passage, it can no ways deviate, but keeps allwayes in the middle; and by this means a little Boy will run full speed with three or four hundred pound weight of Ore or Earth before him, wherever you command him, without any light, through those dismal dark passages of the Mine: and it was very new to me to hear the rattling they make in the Mine, and the alteration of

the

the ſound as they are nearer or further from us; and to ſee them come with that ſwiftneſs out of the Rocks overturn their little Charriot, where they are to leave their Ore, then turn again and enter thoſe dark Caves with ſuch a force and ſwiftneſs.

Not much unlike this is another inſtrument they have to bring the Ore from the mouth of the Mine, or from the Hills down to the *Buchworke* where they pound it and waſh it; but inſtead of a tongue it hath eight wheels or four rowlers and four wheels, and the way is made with Firre in ſuch manner and at ſuch a diſtance that the rowlers rowle upon the wood of the Firre-trees. And theſe rowlers and wheels are ſo contrived, that theſe Cheſts can never overturn nor go out of the way, and a child draweth them, and ſometimes a dog ſerves the turn. To one *Buchworke* alone, they carry every week three or four hundred of theſe Cheſts full, and each Cheſt holdeth four hundred pound weight.

There were two very bad ſtrong damps in this Mine when I was there, and divers others that had not the like force to ſuffocate in ſo ſmall a time. One of theſe Damps was in a *Shacht Puteus* or Pit, and the other in a Stall, or right-on paſſage; no Lamps would burn in either of them, yet the Miners would venture into them for ſome ſhort ſpace of time: and we let one man down into that Damp which was in the Pit five or ſix times; but pulled him up again as ſoon as ever we ſaw his Lamp go out; this place is moſt poyſonous when the water is high, the vapour then ariſing more ſtrongly, the other Damp in the *Cuniculus* they hope to remedy by perflation, and making or digging another paſſage into it.

I was informed that there had beeen twenty eight men killed at one time, by Damps in four *Cuniculi*, ſeven in each; and in the ſinking of *Leopolds* Pit, they were much troubled with Damps which they remedied in this manner.

They

They fixed to the side of the *Schacht* or Pit a Tube from the top to the bottom; and that not proving sufficient they forced down a broad flat board which covered or stopped the Pit, or couched very near the sides of it on all sides, but where the Tube was: and so forced out all the Air in the Pit through the Tube; which work they were forced often to repeat. And now they having divers other passages into it, the Air is good and sufficient, and I was drawn up through it without the least trouble in breathing.

Altermans Fore-stall, a *Cuniculus* five hundred fathoms long, was burned in the year 1642. by the carelesness of a boy wiping the snuffe of a Lamp upon the wood; and fifty men smothered in it; they were all taken out except one, who was afterwards found to be dissolved by the sharp waters of the Mine, nothing escaping either of flesh or bones, but onely some of his cloaths.

There is Vitriol in this Mine, white, red, blue and green; and also Vitriolat waters. There is a substance found, which sticks to the Gold-Ore of small pointed parts like needles, of a purple colour, and shining, the mother of which is yellow like brimstone, it is called by them Antimony of Gold. There are Crystals found here, and some tinctured yellow.

There is a Vitriol-Mine in these Hills nigh the Gold-Mine, about eighty fathoms deep. The Earth or Ore whereof is reddish, and sometimes greenish. This Earth is infused in water, and after three days the water is poured off, and boyled seven days in a leaden Vessel, till it comes to a thick granulated whitish substance, which is afterwards reduced to a Calx in an Oven, and serveth in the making of *Aqua fortis*, or the separating water used at *Schemnitz*.

Where they pound the Gold-Ore, they lay a foundation three

three yards deep of wood, upon which they place the Ore, over which there are four and twenty Beams armed at the bottom with Iron, which break and grind the Ore, it being covered all the while with water. These Beams are moved by four Wheels, one Wheel to six Beams, the water which cometh out from the pounded Ore, is let into little Pits or Chests commonly seven or eight one after another; and afterwards into a large Pit of almost half an Aker of ground, and then after setling let out.

The Gold-Ore in pouder or pounded is called *Slich*, of which that is the richest which is neareſt to the Beams where it is first pounded. They work thus day and night continually. The Candles which they make use of are of Firre or some Refinous wood.

They take the *Slich* washed so long as perhaps in an hundred pound weight, there may be half an ounce or an ounce of Gold and Silver, the greatest part ordinarily Gold, two thirds generally. (For the *Chremnitz* Gold-Ore is seldom without some mixture of Silver, and the best of the *Schemnitz* Silver-Ore yieldeth an eighth part of Gold in proportion to the Silver;) to this *Slich* they add Limestone and Schaeken, and melt them together in the melting Furnace.

This first melting produceth a substance called *Lech*; this *Lech* they burn with Charcoal to make it lighter, to open its body and render it porous, and then it is called *Roſt*.

To the *Roſt* they add Sand as they see occasion, and melt it again in the melting Furnace; then let it out into the Pan, and proceed as in the melting of Silver.

They have divers other wayes to get the Gold out of the pounded Ore, and I cannot omit to set down this one, in which they proceed without Lead.

They wash the pounded ore often, and lay it in pouder upon

upon Cloaths, and by the gentle oblique deſcending of the water over it, and their continual ſtirring it, the earthy, clayiſh, and lighter parts are waſht away, while the heavier and metalline remain in the Cloath, not much unlike to this proceeding is that with Sheep-skins and Wooll, which they place either in the water which comes from the works, or in rivolets which have their Heads hid in Hills and Mountains rich in Gold; ſo that while the water and fluid parts paſs through or over them, the more ſolid, heavy and metalline are inſnared; and by this way ſome have obtained the Golden Fleece. But to continue the manner of working with cloaths, they waſh the cloaths in which the Ore doth ſtick in ſeveral Tubs, and the water after ſome ſetling is pour'd off from its Sediment; which Sediment is again waſht and ſtirr'd up in ſeveral Veſſels and Troughs, till at length they ſprinkle Quick-ſilver upon it, and knead it well together for an hour or two; and then waſhing it again in a wooden Veſſel, after the ſeparating of much of it, which the Quick-ſilver toucheth not, by ſtriking this Veſſel againſt their leg, they bring the Gold and Quick-ſilver together in an *Amalgama*, to one corner of it. From this *Amalgama* they ſtrain as much of the Quick-ſilver as they can through courſe cloaths firſt, and then through fine. They put the Maſs remaining upon a perforated Plate, which they ſet over a deep Pan placed in the Earth; in the bottom of which Pan they alſo put Quick-ſilver: This Pan they cover, and lute the cover well, and then make a Charcoal fire upon it, and drive down the Quick-ſilver yet remaining in the Gold to the reſt in the bottom of the Pan; and then taking out the Gold, they caſt it into the fire that it may ſtill become purer.

After ſome few days having ſeen the moſt remarkable curioſities of *Chremnitz*, I went to *Newſol*; paſſing thoſe Hills which lie on the Eaſt-ſide of *Chremnitz*, upon the

top

top of one of which lyeth a vaſt Stone or Rock alone by it ſelf, near the way-ſide; theſe Hills afford wood for the Service of the Gold-Mine. Paſſing on further we were not far from *Lila*, a Village where they find Quick-ſilver; and after we had travelled over the Quick-ſilver Hills, we came again to the River *Gran*, upon which *Newſol* ſtandeth; there is a Bridge of wood to paſs the River at this Town, and an handſom building of Piles ſhoring croſs the River to ſtop the wood thrown into this River, ten miles higher, where the Country is very full of wood: and by this Artifice without labour or charge, it is conveyed to *Newſol*, to be uſed in the working of the Copper-Ore, and in the burning, melting, caſting, hammering of the Copper.

Newſol is an handſom Town, and hath a large *Piazza*, at the upper end whereof ſtandeth a fair Tower. The Caſtle alſo is worth the ſeeing, in which is the Church covered over with Copper; within the Church there are many Figures of carved Wood, and ſome Reliques: but being in the poſſeſſion of the *Lutherans* they are not much regarded, though carefully preſerved. As I alſo obſerved in ſome *Lutheran* Churches in *Germany*, as at *Nuremberg*, and *Magdeburg*, where ſome Reliques had been left; which they have not parted with, but ſtill keep as rarities.

At this Town, and near unto it, are the greateſt Copper-works in *Hungary*, the body of the Copper being very ſtrongly united to its Stone bed, or Ore, the ſeparation of it is effected with great labour and difficulty; for the Copper-Ore taken out of the Mine is burned and melted fourteen times before that it becomes fit for uſe; and firſt it is melted with a Stone which they call *Fluſs-ſtein*, and its own droſs, and with *Kis*, or a ſort of *Pyrites*. It is afterwards carried to the *Roſt-hearth*, where it is layed up-

on great ſtacks or heaps of Billets, and thoſe ſet on fire under it; by which means it is burned into a ſubſtance called *Roſt*, and this is repeated ſeven or eight times; afterwards it is melted again in the melting Furnace, and at two Furnaces more at *Miſmills*, and twice at the Hammer.

Here they alſo melt *Kis* which is brought hither from *Feſina*, which ſubſtance melted is ſerviceable in the melting of Silver.

At *Miſmills* not far from hence they get Silver out of Copper, which they ſeparate thus: They add Lead to the Copper when it is melted, and take out the Metals melted together in Spoons or Iron Diſhes. When it is cold they give it a ſtrong fire again as it lyeth upon croſs Bars, untill the Silver and Lead melteth and falleth through. When the Copper hath paſſed its laſt melting and is fit for uſe, they cut it in pieces, with great Hammers which are ſharp, to move every one of which there is a Mill on purpoſe, which with great force lifteth up the Hammer: and to ſhape and form it into Veſſels or Plates, they have other Hammers, which are flat or round according as they intend to frame the Copper.

The Governour of theſe Works at *Newſol* was highly obliging, and beſides the giving us opportunity of ſeeing every thing we deſired, he ſent me a handſom preſent of Wine and Fowls, and wrote a Letter to the Præfect of the Copper-Mine at *Herrn-grundt* to ſhew me every thing that was curious and obſervable in that Mine.

Herrn-Grundt is a little Town ſeated very high between two Hills, upon a part of Land of the ſame name, an *Hungarian* mile diſtant from *Newſol*. The Country about was then all covered with Snow after we came to ſuch a heighth, but in the Valleys, and in our journey from *Newſol* hither we met with none; ſo that we found the Aire very

very piercing as we paſſed towards the entrance of the Mine in Miners habits; which habit conſiſts of a Linnen Coat and Drawers, a ſtiff round Cap, like the crown of a Hat, a leather Apron turned behind, and two pieces of Leather tyed to the Knees, to defend thoſe parts againſt any ſudden ſtriking againſt the Rocks, or the fall of Earth upon them. In the Mine we were warm enough.

I went into this Mine through a *Cuniculus* called *Tachſtoln*, and continued divers hours in the Mine, and viſited many of the moſt remarkable places in it. The ſteep deſcents in this Mine are made by Ladders or Trees ſet upright, with deep notches or ſtayers cut in them to ſtay the foot upon: They are not troubled with water, the Mine lying high in the Hill, ſo that the water may drain away; but they are moleſted with duſt, which is choaking and fretting, and alſo with pernicious damps.

In one place of the Mine they ſhewed me the manner how they had lately cured a very bad Damp by a great pair of Bellows, which were blown continually for many days; and in divers other places the Damps were ſo ſtrong as to hinder the Work-men very much in their labour, and theſe Damps are not only met with in places where the Earth is full of Clay or the like ſubſtances, but alſo where it is rocky, and one place they ſhewed me where there had been a pernicious Damp, and yet the Rock ſo hard, that it could not be broken by their Inſtruments; but the deſcent was all made by the means of Gun-pouder rammed into long round holes in the Rock, and ſo blown up.

Much of this Mine lyeth in the Rocks where they have no need of Wood-work to keep it open, and ſome paſſages lye between the Rock and the Earth, ſo that they are kept open upon one ſide by Firre-Trees, and on the other ſide with Stone, the paſſages alſo are not ſo regular as at *Chremnitz*, for many here are neither horizontal, nor near

to a perpendicular, but moderately inclining up and down, and there are many large Cavities within. In one place where we deſcended obliquely to go to a remarkable part of the Mine, we found that the Earth had fallen in and ſtopped up the paſſage, but one of our Guides unwilling to go about, and the Earth being yet looſe, he made a Burrough into it and digged his way through, although the Earth continually fell upon him and covered him; and got at length through and tumbled down amongſt the Work-men below, with a great quantity of Earth after him; with which they ſo ſpeedily laded their Barrows and Hundts, of which I ſpake before, and the Boys ran away with them with ſuch ſwiftneſs, that in a ſhort time he made the paſſage clear again up to the place where he had left us.

The Veins of this Mine are very large, many of them, ſuch as are termed *cumulatæ*, and the Ore is very rich, in an hundred pounds of Ore they ordinarily find twenty pounds of Copper, ſometimes thirty, forty, half Copper, and even to ſixty in the hundred. Much of the Ore is joyned ſo faſt to the Rock, that tis ſeparated with great difficulty, and in many places the Ore and the Rock are one continued Body or Stone, onely with this difference that one part of the Rock will yield Copper, the other none; which is known and diſtinguiſhed by the colour, and eaſily at firſt ſight, the Copper-Ore being for the moſt part, eſpecially the beſt of it, either yellow or black: The yellow is pure Copper-Ore, the black contains alſo a proportion of Silver.

There are divers ſorts of Vitriol found in this Mine, white, green, blue, and a red clear tranſparent. There is alſo a green Earth or Sediment of a green Water, called *Berg-Grun*, uſed by the Painters; there are likewiſe Stones found of a beautifull green and blue colour, and one ſort

upon

upon which *Turcoises* have been found, and therefore called the Mother of the *Turcois*.

There are also two Springs of a Vitriolat Water which turn Iron into Copper, called the old and the new *Ziment*; these Springs lye very deep in the Mine, and the Iron is ordinarily left in the water fourteen days. These Waters are very profitable, seeing that the worst sort of Iron, and useless old Iron is hereby turned into the purest sort of Copper, which hath this commendation above other Copper to be more ductile, malleable, and easily melted; and I have melted it without the addition of any other substance, without difficulty. Whilst the Ore of Copper must run through so many Fires and Furnaces to be brought to any thing. Of this sort of Copper I took a good quantity out of the old *Ziment*, and I took also a piece of Copper of the Figure of a Heart which had been layed in it eleven or twelve days before; having the same Figure, but as perfectly Iron then, as it is at this day Copper. Some will not have this to be a Transmutation of one Metal into another, but that this Water of the *Ziment* being saturated with a *Vitriolum Veneris*, and meeting with such a body so ready to receive it as *Mars*, it deposeth *Venus*, who immediately insinuateth her self so far into *Mars*, that she doth *dividere & imperare*, and at last she substitutes her own body, and precipitates that of *Mars*.

In the changing of Iron into Copper in these Springs, many parts are indeed often separated, and lye at the bottom in pouder, but these parts are not Iron but Copper; and I have taken of this pouder out of the Spring, and melted it into excellent Copper; so that if the Iron be not changed, I know not what becomes of it. This Operation which nature so curiously performs in the Mine, I have since seen attempted to be imitated by Art; and in my judgment successfully.

After

After that I had ſeen many of the moſt remarkable places in the Mine, I returned to the *Vermalter* of *Herrn-Grundt* his Houſe, and put my cloaths on again in the Stove: where we were afterwards very kindly entertained. He ſhewed me a Map of that Mine wherein we had ſpent moſt part of that day; and the delineations of all thoſe places we had been at, with a Scale to meaſure the lengths and diſtances of all Paſſages and Places in the Mine; and it was very delightful to ſee ſo large a Draught or Picture of ſo fair a Subterraneous City: nor can I term it leſs, in which there is more building then in many. The extent ſurpaſſeth moſt, and the number of the Inhabitants are conſiderable, their Order admirable, their Watches exact, their Reſt undiſturbed, grateful after Labour and refreſhing, they repoſing themſelves eight hours in the hollow of a Rock after the ſame time ſpent in labour; beſides this Map, he ſhew'd me many curious Minerals taken out of that Mine, and by heating the Copper-Ore, and caſting it into water, made the water like ſome natural Baths which ariſe near theſe Hills. And upon my commending the *Ziment* water and its ſtrange Operation upon Iron, he preſented me with divers fair pieces, and a chain of Copper tranſmuted in thoſe Springs. They make alſo very handſome Cups and Veſſels out of this ſort of Copper, and we drank out of one of them which was gilded over, and had a rich piece of Silver-Ore, faſtned in the middle of it; and this Inſcription graved on the outſide:

Eiſen ware ich, Kupfer bin ich
Silber trag ich, Goldt bedeckt mich. i. e.

Copper I am, but Iron was of old,
Silver I carry, cover'd am with Gold.

From

From *Herrn-Grundt* we came to *Stubn*, a Town three *Hungarian* miles distant from *Newsol*, and two from *Chremnitz*; where near unto a Rivolet there are divers hot Baths of great esteem, and much frequented; the water whereof is very clear and smells of *Sulphur*, the Sediment green; it colours the wood over it green and black, but doth not change the colour of Metals so soon as most others; I left money in it a whole night, which was yet but faintly coloured. The Springs arise underneath, and passe through the holes in the plancher of the Baths.

The heat of these is answerable to that of the Kings-Bath in *England*; there are seven in number: The first is the Noblemans Bath, the second the Gentlemans, the third the Country-mans, the fourth the Country-womans, the fifth the Beggars Bath, the sixth for such as are infected with the *Lues Venerea*, the seventh the Bath of the *Gypsies*. These Baths are in a Plain encompassed on all sides with Hills, the nigheſt unto them are towards the East; and it is the same ridge of Hills which on the other side are so rich in Metals. I bath'd in one of these and met good company that I was detained too long, and received some inconvenience from the heat of the Bath, nor could I commend their custom of eating, drinking, and sleeping much while they bathed.

From *Stub'n Bad* we went to *Boinitz*, crossing the River *Nitra* and leaving *Privitz*, a large Town on the left hand. At *Boinitz* there are also five natural Baths of a moderate gentle heat delightfull to bathe in, being much beautified by Gount *Palfi* Palatine of *Hungary*, and all of them covered under one large roof. The first is the Noblemans Bath built of Stone, descended into on all sides by Stone-stairs; the other four are of wood, very handsomely and well built, where it was a pleasure to us to see the Boys and Girles dive so finely for any thing that we cast in. A-

bout

bout this part of the Country there groweth very much Saffron.

From *Boinitz* we went to *Weſtonitz*, two *Hungarian* miles, and from *Weſtonitz* the next day, we arrived at *Trenſchin*, which they count four *Hungarian* miles; but ſuch long ones they are, that we were travelling from before Sun-riſing till eight of the clock at night, before we could come to our journeys end.

Trenſchin is a handſome Town ſeated upon the River *Waag*, over which there is a Bridge of wood; the *Piazza* is fair, the Jeſuites Church handſome, the Caſtle ſeated very high, eaſily diſcernable at twenty *Engliſh* miles diſtance, and belonged to the *Graff Jellhaſey*. There are two warm Baths a mile from the Town, and a great number of Springs of Mineral waters in the Country about. Here we met with Count *Rothall* going from the Emperour to treat with *Abaffi* Prince of *Tranſylvania* his Commiſſioners at *Eperies*, where I engaged ſome of his Attendants to make enquiry into the Salt-Mines of that place, or any other, according to the inſtructions I left with them, and afterwards I received an Account to this effect.

Half an hours going from the City of *Eperies* in upper *Hungary*, there is a Salt-Mine of great note from the firſt place of deſcent unto the bottom, it is about one hundred and fourſcore fathoms deep. Into this the Miners deſcend firſt by Ropes, and at laſt by Ladders unto the lower parts. The Mine is for the moſt part in an Earthy, and not a Rocky ground.

The Veins of Salt are large, and there are pieces to be found of ten thouſand pound weight: they commonly hew out the Salt into long ſquare pieces of two foot in length, and one in thickneſs, and for uſe it is broken and grinded between two Grind-ſtones.

The Mine is cold and moiſt, but the Salt being a Stone-

ſalt,

ſalt, is not eaſily diſſolved, or at leaſt in any great quantity by dampneſs or moiſture; yet much of the water of the Mine is impregnated with ſalt, in ſuch ſort that being drawn out in large buckets, and afterwards boyl'd up, it affords a blackiſh Salt, which they give to their Cattle in that Country.

The colour of the ordinary Stone-ſalt of this Mine is not very white, but ſomewhat grey; yet being broken and grinded to pouder, it becomes as white as if it were refined, and this Salt conſiſts of pointed parts or foſſets. Another ſort of Salt there is alſo, which conſiſts of Squares and Tables; and a third to be found of ſomewhat ſtirious or long ſhoots.

Nor is all the Salt of this Mine of one colour, but of divers; that which is found groſly mixt with the Earth receives ſome colour from it; and even that which is moſt pure and reſembleth Cryſtal, doth often receive tinctures of ſeveral colours; in the middle of a Cryſtal-ſalt with long ſhoots, I have ſeen a delicate blue; and at Count *Rothall* his Houſe at *Vienna*, I ſaw a large piece of a fair tranſparent yellow. There are alſo ſome pieces ſo clear and hard, that they carve them into divers Figures, as if they were Cryſtal it ſelf. Of all theſe ſorts mentioned I alſo obtained ſome pieces, and brought them with me into *England*.

But it is time to conclude this long diſcourſe of Mines and Minerals, which may ſeem of little concern unto many; yet for the ſatisfaction of the more curious in ſo conſiderable a piece of Naturals, in places little known unto us; and withall, undeſcribed by any *Engliſh* Pen that I know; I would not omit this particular account thereof.

I continued my journey near to the River *Waag*, and came to *Nove Mneſto*, and from thence the next day to

Tirnaw a City ſeated upon a Plain, and to be ſeen at a great diſtance; it hath almoſt recovered it ſelf out of the Aſhes that it was reduced into ſix years before: the day following we got to the *Danube* again, and lodged that night at *Presburg*, whereof I have ſpoken elſewhere; and then paſſing the *Danube* in two Ferry-boats, we travelled by *Homburg* Tower, by *Haimberg* Hill, by the Town of *Haimberg*, by *Regelsbrun*, *Viſchet* and *Swechet*, and ſo came to *Vienna*.

A great part of theſe Countries of upper *Hungaria* through which I travelled, had a different face from that of *Auſtria*, and from what they had formerly been. For ſome places had been burnt or plundred by the *Tartars* and *Turks* in the late war, and divers pay contribution to them, ſo that many live warily and meanly to become leſs noted: And in divers places their Houſes are bare and unfurniſhed; and it is well if they have any other Bed then one for the man of the Houſe and his wife. Even in parts of the Country better provided, and under the Emperour, a great part of the people being of the reformed Religion, are under ſuch hard meaſure and fears that they live in little content, and being of a ſtout and perſevering temper, they may in time become ſo deſperate, that if the *Turk* ſhould break powerfully in, 'tis probable they would not fight ſo heartily againſt him as in times paſt. There are many *Calviniſts*, many *Lutherans*; they were formerly almoſt all *Lutherans* in the Mine-Towns, but now the Officers are of the *Roman* Church. At *Schemnitz* a very fair Church was lately taken from the *Lutherans*; and they told me that at *Boinitz*, and the Country about. Count *Palfi* cauſed all his *Lutheran* Tenants to change, or at leaſt to declare the change of their Religion, or elſe to part with their Houſes and Lands: There are alſo many *Anabaptiſts* up and down, more obſerved for their neat working in Mother of Pearle then any thing elſe. The *Unitarij* live

in

in the farther parts of upper *Hungary* towards *Transylvania*; and have the commendation to speak generally *Latin*, even the *Hungarian* Catholicks are much dissatisfied at the intrusion of the *Germans*, and their encroaching upon them, they look jealously upon the Court at *Vienna*, think themselves not regarded according to their merits or ability of their Services, nor the *Hungarian* Priviledges well observed, so that they can scarce dissemble their Discontents, which may in time prove of very bad consequence.

A JOURNEY FROM VIENNA INTO STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, FRIULI.

Unto the ſtrange Lake of *Zirchnitz*, to the Quick-ſilver-Mines at *Idria*, and to other remarkable places in the *Alpes*.

WHILE I remained at *Vienna*, I took the pains to ſee divers places not far diſtant from it, as *Neugebau*, *Kalenberg*, *Cloſter Newberg*, *Itzing*, *Baden*, *Laxamburg*, *Newſidler-See*, with others; and afterwards made a journey unto *Venice*, not by the Stage-Coaches which keep one conſtant road, but choſe rather to perform it by Horſe whereby I might ſtay in any place, or go out of the road at pleaſure.

The firſt conſiderable place we ſaw was *Baden*, about four *German* miles from *Vienna*, a pretty walled Town ſeated near a part of Mount *Cetius*, which divided *Noricum* from *Pannonia*; a Rivolet named *Swechet* paſſeth by it, which afterwards enlargeth and runneth into the *Danube* about a *German* mile from *Vienna*, there are three Churches, that of the *Auguſtiners*, of our Lady, and S. *Stephen*

phen; but this place is moſt remarkable for its Bathes which are much frequented from *Vienna* and theſe parts. They are nine in number, whereof having given a particular deſcription to be ſeen in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1670. I ſhall onely name them here. The Dukes Bath which is the largeſt, ſquare, and in the middle of a building of the ſame Figure, the ſteam paſſeth out by a tunnel at the top. The Bath of our Lady, one end whereof is under a Church of the ſame name. The new Bath, St. *Johns* Bath of a triangular Figure; the *Jews* Bath with a partition to ſeparate the men from the women; The Beggars Bath ſo ſhallow that they lye down in it; the Bath of the Holy Croſs chiefly for the Clergy; St. *Peters* Bath; and laſtly the Sower Bath ſet about with ſtone Balleſters, and covered with a handſome *Cupola* and *Lanthorne*. They are all encloſed, the Seats ſides and Bottoms being made of Firre. They uſe no guide as with us, but direct themſelves with a ſhort turned Staff, and the hotteſt of them come ſhort in heat of the Queens Bath in *England*.

Here we met with very good Company, and all kind of accommodation at no dear rate. A Captain of the Emperours whom I had accompanied to theſe Baths as a token of his love gave me a *Gempskugel* which is ſaid to be an excreſcence upon the Liver of a wild Goat of *Tyrol*, and highly cryed up in *Germany* for a ſignal remedy againſt the diſeaſes of the Liver, malignant Feavers and the Plague, and many are ſo obſtinately credulous as to think that whoſoever taketh it becomes invulnerable for twenty four hours after.

Having bathed in the Baths, and taken a draught of the Town, I left *Baden*, and the next conſiderable place was *Newſtad*, one of the chiefeſt Cities in *Auſtria*; it is of a ſquare Figure with a *Piazza* in the middle of it, two ſides whereof

whereof are arched and ſupported with Pillars: there are four Gates, three whereof are to be ſeen from the *Piazza*; St. *Jacobs* is the chiefeſt Church which hath two Steeples in the Front. The Emperour hath a Pallace here of a ſquare Building with four Towers, which are to be ſeen a great way off, as is alſo moſt part of the Town, as lying in a Marriſh ground, and in a plain Country; it is encompaſſed with a Ditch and two Walls, the one very low, the other ſeems not ſtrong; yet as they told me at one time the *Turk* could not take it, but left it upon condition that they might take ſomething out of the Town; which being granted they took the *Pronger* or *Whipping Poſt*, and carried it unto *Conſtantinople*. At this place Count *Peter Serini* and *Frangipani* were beheaded the laſt year, as being chief Contrivers in the *Hungarian* Revolt.

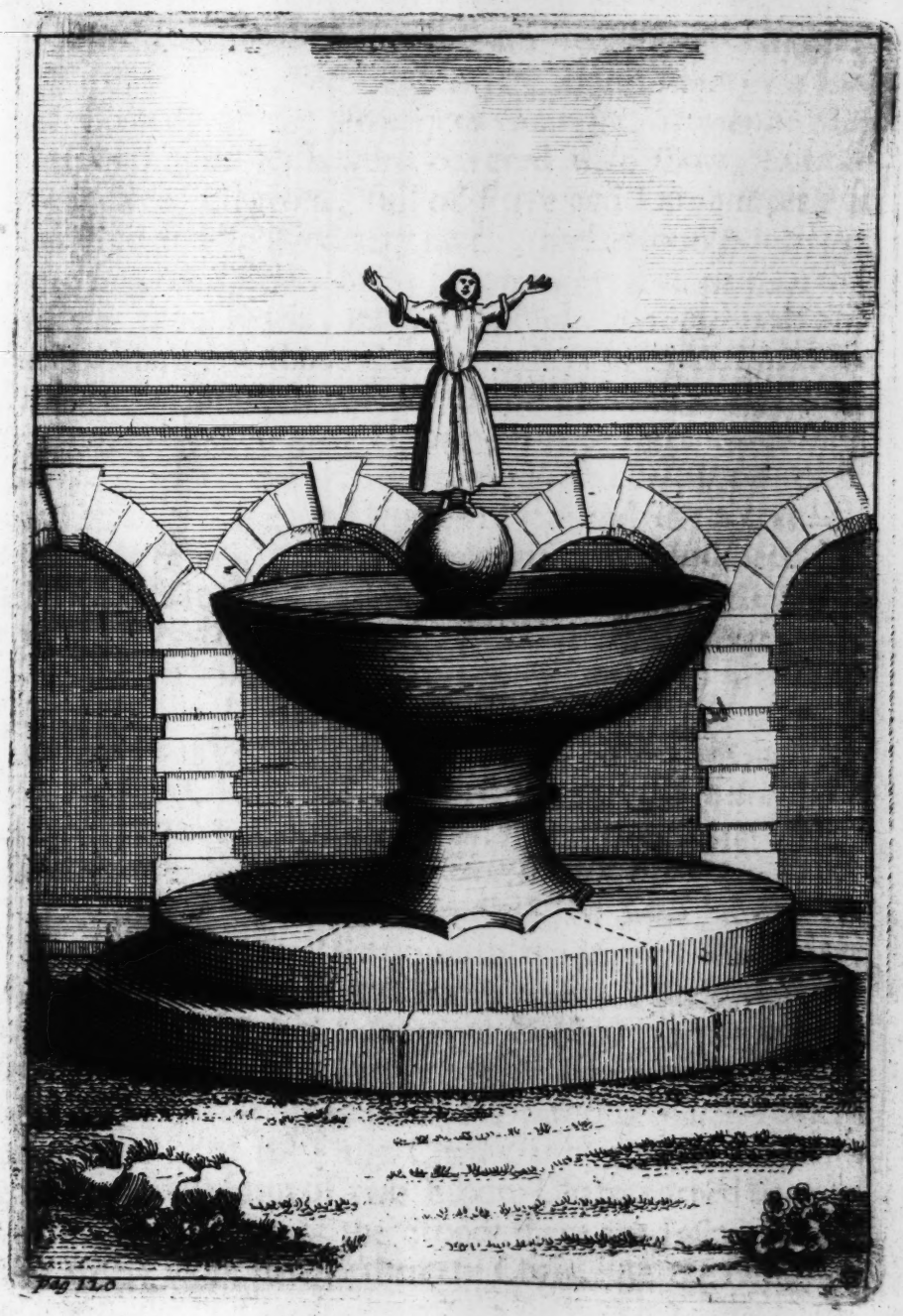
From hence through the Plains we came to Mount *Simeren* paſſing by *Newkirckel*, where there is a Chappel with a little red Pinnacle which they ſay was built by an *Engliſh* King; I ſuppoſe by King *Richard* the firſt who was kept priſoner in *Auſtria* in his return from the Holy Land, whoſe Ranſom built the old Walls of *Vienna*. Mount *Simeren* is a part of Mount *Cetius* upon the top whereof lyeth an heap of Stones which make the boundarie between *Auſtria* and *Styria*; the aſcent of the Hill is ſteep and ſtony; ſo that ſometimes it takes twenty four Horſes or Oxen to draw up a Cart or Coach.

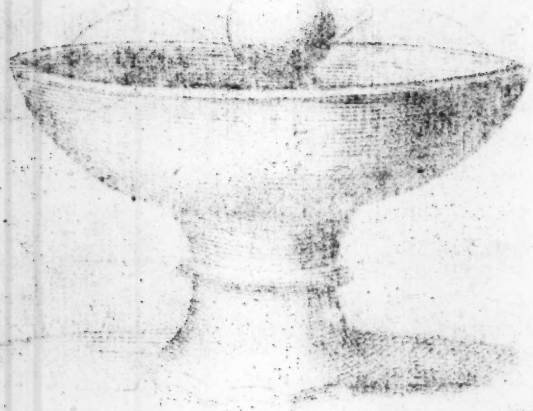
We lodged at *Schotwien* or *Schadtwien*, a ſtrange Town ſeated between Rocks upon the paſſage of the Hills, the Houſes upon the ſides of the Rocks are inacceſſible but from the top of the Hills, and looking over the Plains, ſerve for Watch-Towers; this is a faſt place, and called by ſome *Clauſtra Auſtriæ*; having the Mountains on each hand, and ſhut up with a Gate at each end, a ſmall current coming down from the Hills, is admitted

admitted into the Town under the Wall, which put me in mind of the Picture of the Wall to the Kingdom of *China*, wherein is expreſſed the manner of the Rivers running into *China*, the Wall being ſtill continued over them. From hence I came to *Mehrzuſthlag*, the place where they beat out the Iron into Bars; ſo to *Keimburg* paſſing by a ſwift ſmall River named *Murtz*, then travelled by a Caſtle belonging to the Family of *Stubnberg*, which is eſteemed one of the Ancienteſt in *Germany*, and came to *Prug* ſeated upon the River *Mur* or *Muer* a ſwift large River, but not navigable, although after it hath paſſed by *Gratz* and *Rakenburg* it enlargeth. *Prug* or *Muripons* is not ill built conſidering the Country, and hath a fair *Piazza*. Another Town of this name I had ſeen before ſeated upon the River *Leyta*, and for diſtinction called *Prug* upon the *Leyta*, ſo forward by *Luheim* where the Staple of Iron is. I came to *Knitelfeldt* and *Judenburg* ſtill nigh to the River *Mur*, the next day to *Hundtsmark* and *Newmark*, then to *Freiſach*, which ſome think to have been *Virunum*, others *Vacorium*, in ſight of *Altenhofn*, the Caſtle of *Itrowitz*, and the Caſtle of *Tottenbrun*, which belongeth to the Arch-biſhop of *Saltzburg*.

Then to St. *Veit* or St. *Faith*, formerly the chief City of *Carinthia*, ſeated upon the Confluence of the River *Glan* and *Wunich*, it is walled about, hath ſix Churches in it, a *Piazza* alſo, and in the ſame a remarkable Fountain with a Laver or Baſon of white Marble made out of one Stone, which was five of my fathoms in circumference: this noble Antiquity was brought from *Saal* or *Zolfeldt*, a place not far off, and abounding with *Roman* Antiquities.

In ſight of *Utopolis* or St. *Veit*, there are four remarkable Hills, as the Hill of St. *Veit*, St. *Ulrick*, St. *Laurence*, and St. *Helena*, with a Chappel upon each of them, to all theſe upon one day in the year the Inhabitants go in devotion





votion on foot, although to perform the ſame they muſt travel above thirty *Engliſh* miles.

We ſtayed at St. *Veit*, and had the divertiſment of a *Latine* Comedy at the *Franciſcan* Convent, it was in *May* when the higher Hills were covered with ſnow, but the lower were all green, full of Firre and Larch-trees, it thundred and lightned very much, and as ſoon as it began they rung their Bells. Many here have great throats, ſome as big as their heads, many are blind, divers dumb and fools withall; without the Town there is an Hoſpital for ſuch as have loſt their voice, their wits, or are otherwiſe oppreſſed by their great throats, many of them cover their throats, which otherwiſe are very ill complexioned in cold weather. Men and women have them, the better ſort of people which live well drink wine and good beer, are leſſe ſubject to them. I ſaw bigger throats in theſe parts, then any I had obſerved in the *Alpine* parts of *Savoy*.

St. *Veit* whoſe name this place beareth was a zealous Chriſtian who laboured much in the Converſion of theſe parts, and was perſecuted under *Diocleſian*. Many Churches and Towns do carry his name in other parts of *Europe*, and the people have an opinion of St. *Veit* in the curing of that dancing diſeaſe called *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

From hence we travelled to *Saal*, or *Solua*, anciently a *Roman* Colonie, and ſet down in the Map of *Wolfgangus Lazius* by the name of *Colonia Soluenſis*; a Field near unto it, is called *Ager Soluenſis* or *Zolfeldt*, a place very fruitful in Antiquities, many whereof have been carried into other parts: in this Field I ſaw that much-ſpoken of Antiquity of the Kings Chair; it is made of Stone ſet together in the form of two Elbow-Chairs turned back to back. Upon three of the Stones there are Inſcriptions, but ſurely more ancient then the Chair. At the inſtalling of the Duke of *Carinthia*, whither he be King, Prince, or

Emperour, either he himself or his Substitute sits in one part of the Chair towards the East, and a Baur or Country-man in the other part of the Chair toward the West; and among other Ceremonies, the Country-man riseth up and presents the Duke with a fat and a lean Oxe; the Duke is obliged to take the lean and return the fat one, and afterwards to receive a gentle box on the eare from the Country-man, and so after this manner is installed.

The Church of *Saal* is very ancient, and hath escaped the fury of the Barbarous Nations; herein I saw the Tomb of *Modestus* a Companion of S. *Veit*, it is a plain Monument, and they have a Tradition here, that the Tomb hath removed it self about a yard nearer unto the Altar then where it was first placed On the Church Walls are many old *Roman* Antiquities of good *Basso relievo*, which were first taken out of *Zolfeldt*; those which I chiefly observed were these. *A Chariot with two Horses. A Chariot and a man in it. A Wolf licking of fruit fallen from a Tree. Hector fastned unto the Chariot of* Achilles *as he was drawn about* Troy. *Four fair Heads unto the middle. Two Wolves, each holding a Horn and a Cup between them, out of which shooteth a Vine with Leaves and Grapes*, this is over the Porch. Within the Porch is a *Cupid* holding of a bunch of Grapes. *Romulus* and *Remus* sucking of a Wolf. Two Figures over the Crucifix by S. *Christopher*, with some others, all which *Zoldfeldt* afforded; where I also saw many Inscriptions, one upon a Stone on the South-side of the Church, was this,

HERCVLI· E·
E PONAE· AVG·
PRO SALVTE· IMP·
CAES· M· AVR·
ANTONINI. PII· FE
LICIS· INVICTI·

also

Alſo divers *Roman* Coyns of Copper and Silver found in theſe parts, and I brought away a Medal of *Trajans* in Gold.

From thence we came to *Clagenfurt* or *Claudia* of old, which is at preſent the chief Town in *Carinthia*, a fair four ſquare Town encloſed with an handſom Wall; the Rampart is very broad, at each corner there is a Baſtion, and one in the middle of each Curtain; the Streets are ſtraight and uniform as well as the Works, there is alſo a very fair *Piazza* in the middle. For the beauty of this place they are beholden to the Induſtrious *Lutherans* while they held this Country: The *Piazza* is adorned with a Column of Marble, and a Statue of the Virgin upon it, alſo with a Statue of the Emperour, but above all with a noble Fountain in the middle, over which is a large prodigious Dragon made out of one Stone, *Hercules* with a Club ſtanding before it, which the people think to be the Statue of a Baur which killed this Dragon in theſe parts. This was alſo brought from the above-mentioned Field of *Saal*. There are three noble Maſſy Fountains obſervable in theſe hilly parts, theſe two of St. *Veit* and *Clagenfurt*, and another of white Marble at *Saltzburg*.

Among the odd cuſtoms of *Carinthia* there is an old one delivered of this place, that if a man were vehemently ſuſpected of theft, they hanged him, and three days after judged of the fact; if he were found guilty they let his body hang till it be corrupted, if otherwiſe, they took down the body, buried it upon the publick account, and ſaid prayers for his ſoul. *Clagenfurt* was then full of Souldiers, where I had the honour to ſee Count *Leſley* the chief Commander, Baron *la Hay*, and my Lord *Peaſly* who had a Company in the Town, whoſe ſingular civilities and favours I cannot ſufficiently acknowledge, they obliged me to be at their Ta-

By Æneas Sylvius.

ble while I ſtayed, and one day my Lord *Leſley* carried me in his Barge through a handſom ſtreight cut into the Werd-Sea or Lake of *Clagenfurte* to a Houſe of pleaſure called *Loretto*, finely ſeated, and which hath a Chapel in it built after the ſame manner with that of *Loretto* in *Italy*, which having formerly ſeen, I was the better able to confirm the exact imitation of it. Count *Leſley* is related to *Montecuculi*, and ſo was pleaſed to give me Letters to *Vienna*, and to other parts: The honour I had to know the right honourable the Earl of *Norwich*, Earl Marſhall of *England*, did much encreaſe my kind reception among them, whoſe worthy name I found not onely known in the Dominions of the Empire, but afterwards alſo in *Turky*.

Leaving *Clagenfurte*, I continued my journey Southward, and after a *German* mile and half croſſed the River *Dravus* where I found it already a large ſwift River, paſſing over two long Bridges of wood, and an Iſland in the middle; and after an hour or two I began to enter between the Hills at a place called the *Hammer*, where the Iron is beaten out, and proceeded in order to my paſſage over Mount *Luibel*. In a ſhort time entring into as odd a Deſert of Rocks as may be ſeen, where there is a great *Caſcata* or fall of waters, and the water hath ſo worn the Rocks that all ſeems to be artificial: the way up is made with Walls, turning backward and forward with great pains, and greater art then I could have expected in this Country, ſo we went on winding backward and forward till we reached the higheſt paſſage of the great Mountain *Luibel*, which is a part of the *Carnick Alpes*, dividing *Carinthia* and *Carniola*, and one of the moſt remarkable Hills I ever ſaw; for having paſſed up as high as the ſteep Rocks and Peaks would permit we turned ſidewiſe by a made way which led us into a hole or paſſage cut quite through the Mountain, imitating the famed *Grotto* of the Hill *Panſilipo*,

by

by *Naples*: there is a Roof of Wood-work in the middle, which is continued unto the *Carniolian* ſide; the Roof of this paſſage is high, the length of it is 156. yards, and it is four yards broad.

The manner of paſſing through this Hill was ſurprizing unto me, having never read nor heard hereof before, I thought it might be ſome work of the old *Romans*, but I was afterwards informed that it was much later, and that in former time there was no paſſage into *Carniola* this way, but they went about by *Villach*. At firſt ſight of this hole when I was far below it, I conjectured it might be the habitation or Chapel of ſome Hermit, but could not imagin how he ſhould come unto it, till at laſt by the winding and turning of the way up the Hill, I did not onely paſs through it my ſelf, but met with divers Paſſengers who came out of *Carniola*, and it is ſo well contrived, that the Country carriages and Carts paſs through it every day.

In aſcending this Hill we had bad weather, rain and fierce hail, and the ſnow layed ſtill by the way-ſide; and being ſo high at the time of a ſtorm, I had an opportunity to ſee the Clouds deſcend, and after it was paſt to aſcend again ſo high, as to get over part of the Mountain, and a ſtream of them paſſed through the hole out of *Carniola* into *Carinthia*, oppoſitely unto us who paſſed out of *Carinthia* into *Carniola*, or out of *Karnten* into *Craen*.

This noble paſſage being already ſo well contrived, and in the Country of a laborious and induſtrious people, is like to be continued, who remove the ſnow with great pains in the Winter, and keep the way paſſable, as we conrinually aſcended till we came to this *Grotto*, ſo when we were once got through it we alwayes deſcended, and came firſt to S. *Anna*, two *Engliſh* miles downward then to *Newſtattel* a *German* mile and half further ſtill deſcending, and

ſo

proceeded till we came to *Crainburg*, which is thought to have been formerly *Carnodunum*, a good Town ſeated upon the River *Savus*, from whence through a fair Plain four *German* miles long, we came to *Labach* or *Lubiana* the chief City of *Carniola*; the River *Labach* runneth through it, which falleth afterwards into the *Savus* It is an handſom City with a Caſtle ſeated upon an Hill which over-looketh two large Valleys to the North and South, and hath a fair Proſpect of many Hills and Caſtles, but being commanded by another Hill not far from it, it is neglected, although we find that it hath endured a ſtrong Siege, for while the Emperour *Frederick* was receiving the Crown at *Aken*, his Brother *Albertus* and Count *Ulrick* took the advantage to beſiege it, but it made ſo good reſiſtance that the Emperour had time to raiſe the Siege and deſtroy the Army. At *Labach* I happily met with Mr. *Toſh* a *Scotch* Apothecary in that Town, who was very civil unto me, informing me of the places about, and ſhewing me many Curioſities, and the ſeveral Minerals of thoſe parts.

This place is conceived to be old *Nauportus* famous for the landing of the *Argonautes*, who ſetting forth from *Argos Pelaſgicum* in *Theſſaly* ſayled unto *Colchos* on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Euxine Sea*, but being purſued by the King of *Colchos* his Veſſels diſpatched after them, they declined returning by the *Helleſpont*, but bearing Northward entred the mouth of *Iſter* or *Danubius*, and paſſed up the River till they came to the concurrence of the *Danubius* and the *Savus*, and taking up the *Savus* they came to the River *Labach*, and went up that River landing about this place anciently called *Nauportus*, and then travelled to the *Adriatick Sea* and returned unto *Greece*. So that in my travels I had been near their ſetting out in *Theſſaly*, and at the place of their landing in *Carniola*.

From hence we travelled towards the *Zirchnitzer-See*, or

or famous ſtrange Lake of *Zirchnitz* having the Marſhes on our left hand, and the Hills on our right, till we came to *Brounitza*, and then paſſing over them we came to *Zirchnitz*, a Town of about three hundred Houſes, which giveth the name unto the Lake, here I applyed my ſelf unto *Andreas Wifer* the *Richter* or Judge of the Town who afforded me directions and accommodations for the viewing of the Lake; and went down to *Seedorff*, a Village half a mile nearer the Lake, and then to *Niderdorff*, where I took Boat and ſpent ſome time upon the Lake.

This Lake is about two *German* miles long, and one broad, encompaſſed with Hills at ſome diſtance, and upon the South-ſide lyeth a Foreſt part of *Birnbaumer* Foreſt, which extendeth a great way, wherein are many Dear, wild Boars, Foxes, Wolves and Bears.

Every year in ſome part of the Month of *June*, the water of this Lake deſcendeth under-ground through many great holes at the bottoms; and in the Month of *September* returneth again by the ſame holes; and with a ſpeedy aſcent, ſpringing and mounting up to the heighth of a Pike, and ſoon covering that tract of ground again. When the water is under-ground, the Earth makes a ſpeedy production of Graſs yielding food for Cattel in the Winter, and at the ſame time, Hares, Deer and Boars reſort to this place out of the Country, and the fore-mentioned Forreſt, and are often taken by the people.

The Lake affordeth plenty of Fiſh, but they fiſh but by permiſſion, for the Prince of *Eckenberg* is Lord thereof, and a good part of the Country about, but upon the going away of the water, all have liberty to take Fiſh, which they do by ſtanding in the water by the holes, and ſo intercepting their paſſage take great plenty of them, which otherwiſe would follow the water underground, and not return again untill *September*. I could not

hear

hear that any unknown Fiſhes were brought up by the water, but thoſe which come up are of the ſame kind with thoſe which went down, which are a kind of Carp, Tench, Eeels, and ſuch as are common in other Lakes; and they are rather gainers then looſers hereby, when they came up, for the Fiſh having ſpawned before, the frye that goeth down hath had about three months growth under-ground when they are brought up again.

The Ground under the Lake is very unequal, and the water not near of the ſame depth, but in ſome places four foot, and then ſuddenly again twenty yards deep: and becauſe the Fiſh frequent the Valleys or deeper places, more then the Hills or eminent parts, the Fiſhermen who know the place wet and dry, have given unto ſeven of theſe Vallyes peculiar names, which in the *Sclavonian*, the Language of that Country are theſe,

Vodanas.
Reſhetu.
Sitarza.
Ribiſhkiama.
Nakniſhu.
Leviſhe.
Kottel.

I paſſed over the five firſt mentioned Vallyes, and went to a noted Stone called the Fiſhers Stone, by the appearance whereof they can conjecture how ſoon the water will deſcend, and by an Hill, which when the water is high becometh a pleaſant Iſland, and then returned.

They can give no account that this Lake hath fayled any year to deſcend and ariſe again, or have any tradition how long this property of the Lake hath been obſerved. Some Lakes have been made by Earth-quakes, but it is more probable

probable that this hath been from all Antiquity, and according to the beſt conjectures, this is the *Lugea Palus* of *Strabo*, and therefore more ſtrange that the Ancients are ſilent in this remarkable account.

The neareſt Sea unto this Lake is the *Sinus Tergeſtinus*, and *Sinus Flanaticus*, the Gulf of *Trieſte*, and the Gulf of *Quevero*. And not many miles from hence are the Heads of divers conſiderable Rivers, as that of *Laback*, the *Corcoras* or *Gurk*, the *Colapis* or *Culp*, which run into the *Savus*. The *Vipao* or *amnis frigidus* which runs into *Lyſonſo* by *Goritia*, and divers more, but whither theſe Rivers ariſe where the Lake falleth, I could not learn.

The Ground not far from this Lake is very hollow and full of Caverns, and I obſerved many Caverns and deep holes in other parts of *Carniola* ſomewhat like unto *Elden* hole in *Darbyſhire*, and I was informed by the moſt conſiderable perſons at *Zirchnitz* that the Prince of *Eckenberg* had the curioſity to go into one of them, and came out again upon the ſide of an Hill.

I was upon conſideration whether I ſhould go from hence unto *Tergeſtum* now *Trieſte* a Port-Town of the Emperours in the *Adriatick-Sea*, and then by Ship to *Venice*, but having been in many Mines before I had a deſire alſo to ſee the famous Quick-ſilver Mine at *Idria* in the County of *Goritia*; and parting from *Zirchnitz* I paſſed by *Lovecq*, and travelled over Mountainous parts till I came to *Idria*, which is encompaſſed with Hills on all ſides, and a River of the ſame name runs by it, which although *Leandro* terms *ſuperbiſſimo fiume d'Idria*, yet I found it ſmall and ſhallow at the time when I was there, upon plentiful rains howſoever it proves ſufficient to convey down the Firre-trees, and other wood required in the building of the Mines, and alſo for fuel neceſſary in the ſervice of them; and to this end there is an handſom work of

Piles made ſloaping athwart the River, (after the ſame manner as I obſerved at *Newſol* in upper *Hungary* crofs the River *Gran*) to ſtop the Trees which are cut down and caſt into the River above this place.

What is chiefly conſiderable in this Town are the Quick-ſilver Mines, very well known to the neighbouring parts, and exceeding uſefull to many at greater diſtance.

The entrance into theſe Mines is not high or upon an Hill, but in the Town it ſelf, whereby they are ſomewhat the more troubled with water, againſt which they are provided with many excellent Engines and Devices, as at other deep Mines; the deepeſt part of the Mine from the entrance is between one hundred and twenty, and one hundred and thirty fathoms.

Of the Quick-ſilver of this Mine they have two ſorts, the one called *Jungfraw*, that is virgin Quick-ſilver, the other plain Quick-ſilver, virgin Mercury they call that which diſcovers it ſelf without the help of fire, and is either plainly to be ſeen in the Earth or Ore, or falls down in little drops in the Mine, and ſometimes ſtreams out in good quantity; as about ſeven years ago it ran out of the Earth at firſt in a ſtream as ſmall as a thred, and afterwards as big as a Pack-thred, but ceas'd in three or four days.

That alſo is accounted virgin Quick-ſilver, which having no need to paſs the fire, is ſeparated by water firſt in a Sive, and afterwards in a long Trough, having very ſmall holes at one end, ſo that there is in a manner two ſorts of Virgin Mercury; the one running out and diſcovering it ſelf without labour, the other requiring ſome way of extraction and ſeparation, though not ſo high an one as by fire.

Plain Quick-ſilver they name that which is not at firſt perceived by the eye, or falls from the Ore, but is forced out by

by fire, and this they obtain out of the Ore, or out of the natural Cinnaber of Mercury which they dig out of this Mine. The Ore is of a dark colour mixed with red, but the beſt is a hard Stone which they commit not preſently to the fire, but ponder it groſly and work it by the ſive, that ſo if any Virgin Quick-ſilver be found in it, it may be ſeparated in this manner, and what doth not paſs the ſive, may be ſeparated by fire in Iron Furnaces, fifty of them in a fire.

The Quick-ſilver-Ore of this Mine is the richeſt of all Ores I have yet ſeen, for ordinarily it contains in it half Quick-ſilver, and in two parts of Ore one part of Quick-ſilver, and ſometimes in three parts of Ore, two parts of Quick-ſilver.

I went into the Mine by the Pit of St. *Agatha*, and came up again by that of St. *Barbara*, deſcending and aſcending by Ladders; I aſcended at one of ſix hundred and thirty nine ſtaves, or eighty nine fathoms. *Siſerus* in *Kircher*'s *Mundus ſubterraneus* makes ſuch a dreadful deſcription of this Mine, that it might diſcourage any from attempting the deſcent, which makes me doubt, whether he had been in any other Mine, eſpecially where the deſcent is made by Ladders.

In a Laboratory where the Quick-ſilver is ſeparated by fire, I ſaw an heap of ſixteen thouſand retorts of Iron, every one of which coſts a Crown at the beſt hand from the Iron Furnaces in *Carinthia*: herein are alſo at one time eight hundred retorts, and as many recipients employed together in drawing over the Quick-ſilver in ſixteen Furnaces, fifty in each Furnace, twenty five of a ſide, twelve above, and thirteen below of each ſide.

June 12. 1669. When I was there they carried out forty ſaumes of Quick-ſilver into forrain parts, each ſaume containing three hundred and fifteen pound weight to the

value of four thousand Ducats of Gold, though the conveyance be not easie, for it is carryed upon Horses backs, two small Barrels upon each Horse, yet some is sent as far as *Chremnitz* in *Hungary* for the use of the Gold Mine, and some into *Sweden*, and other remote parts.

In the Castle I saw three thousand saumes of Quick-silver together in Barrels; the Quick-silver being first made up in double Leather, and in another House as much rich Ore as can be distilled in two years, except they have great plenty of rain to bring down the wood, but the Hills being high about them, it snows at the tops of them oftner then it rains.

Those Strangers who come into the Castle of *Idria*, have their names set down in a Register-Book, with the Country of which they are Natives, and the Catalogue is large, but of *English* men there are few; of late years onely Mr. *Evelyn* and Dr. *Pope*, with their Company, of whose observations there is an handsom account in the Philosophical Transactions some time since. This place is the more grateful to Strangers in respect that it being a Frontier Town, and bordering upon divers Nations, many Languages are understood here, and I observed that there were five spoken freely by the Officers and better sort of People, besides *French* which was not excluded from this place, though not so esteemed or desired. *viz. Friulian*, *Selavonian*, *German*, *Latin* and *Italian*.

Leaving *Idria* I passed over *Swartzenberg* or the black Mountain, and descended about ten miles through a stony Country farr worse then the *Crau* or stony Plain in *Provence*, and came to *Adoshini*, and then to *Goritia* or *Noreja* of old, the chiefest place of the Country of *Goritia*, well seated and over-looking a fair Plain to the South-West. The Emperours Governour of this Country liveth in the Castle, and hath had of late a Guard granted unto him, having

ving been ſet upon by a Gentleman of the Country, who for that fact was baniſhed, and his Houſe raſed.

Travelling in the night, we had ſometimes about us a great number of large Glow-worms, which put into papers gave a dim light; and in ſome places in the Plains the Air was full of flaming flies affording ſome delight to us.

The *Carniolians* ſpeak a Dialect of the *Sclavonian*, but in theſe parts they have a Language called *Lingua Fullana*, or *Friulana*; he that ſpeaketh *Italian* may underſtand much thereof. The Lords Prayer in that Language beginneth thus, *Pari Neſtri ch' ees in Cijl ſee Santificaat tuto nom, &c.*

That neat kind of Acer whereof Violins and Muſical Inſtruments are made, proſpers well in theſe parts, as alſo in *Carniola* and *Saltzburglandt*, where they make Trenchers and Tables of it, and at an eaſie rate; I brought ſome of the fair broad Leaves from thence.

Leaving *Goritia* I paſſed the River *Sontius* or *Liſonzo* which ariſing in the Hills above runs into the *Adriatick* Sea. Near this River, *Odoacer* who had made himſelf King of *Italy*, was ſlain in a Battel by *Theodorick* King of the *Goths*. Afterwards travelling on through Medows, I came unto the ſtrong and well fortified City of *Palma Nova*.

All this long Circuit untill we came within a mile of *Palma Nova* we were in the Emperours Dominions, which are much larger then commonly apprehended, and having ſooner or later ſeen the greateſt part thereof, I cannot but be of that opinion, for he poſſeſſeth all *Auſtria*, *Styria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, part of *Croatia*, *Iſtria*, and *Friuli*, part of *Alſatia*, the large County of *Tirolis*, the large Country of *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Sileſia*, and ſome part of *Luſatia*, and a conſiderable part of *Hungaria*; from *Presbourg* to *Tockay* and *Zathmar*, above two hundred and fifty miles,

and

and the Inhabitants of these Countrys being an hardy stout and valiant People, I cannot but think him a great and powerful Prince, and an happy Bulwark of Christendom against the *Turks*.

Palma Nova in *Friuli* is the largest regular Fortification I have observed, it hath nine Bastions, bearing the names of some noble *Venetians*, which have little to be accepted against but their round ears, on each Curtain there are two Cavalliers, the Rampart is much higher then the Wall, the Ditch is thirty paces broad, and twelve deep; it is kept dry to render the Town more healthfull, but may be filled with water upon occasion, as that of *Vienna*, much whereof is kept dry least it should injure their deep Sellers; there are three Gates, *Porta Maritima*, *Porta de Cividal*, and *Porta di Udine*. They were then making one fair Half-Moon before each Gate: In the Center of the City is fixed a Standard over a Triple Well, in the middle of a Sexangular *Piazza*, from whence a man may see the three Gates and six Streets quite through the Town. The *Piazza* is beautified with the Front of the *Domo* Church, divers Statues, and an Obelisk much guilded.

In the middle of the Bridge there is a Draw-bridge made with such Artifice, that the Centinel discovering any force approaching, may by onely touching a certain Iron with his foot draw up the Bridge; many handsom contrivances for Draw-bridges I had seen in other parts, sometimes many upon one Bridge, and not onely one after or behind another, but also sometimes two or three on a brest, the outermost ones serving for the retreat of the foot, that in the middle for the Horse and Carriages. Some Draw-bridges are not to lift up, but to be drawn on one side, and so by onely turning of it like to the opening of a Gate Passengers are conveyed over the Moat and landed; but those which pleased me most were the Draw-bridges at

Amsterdam,

Amſterdam, which part in the middle, and a Veſſel though under ſayl may paſſe them, without the help of any one on ſhoar, for the Maſt, head, or break-water of the Ship, bearing againſt the Bridge in the middle, openeth it.

At *Palma Nova* the *Venetians* have made a cut from the Sea to the Town capable of good Veſſels, and broad and deep enough to bring proviſions and ſupplies upon occaſion to this place.

This is at preſent eſteemed one of the nobleſt Fortifications in *Europe*, begun by the *Venetians* 1594. and is a notable Bullwark of their State and *Italy*, for this way the *Huns* and barbarous Nations paſſed into *Italy*, and this way the *Turks* have formerly made in-roads almoſt as far as *Treviſo*.

Having ſeen many of the chief Fortifications in *Europe*, I had the greater deſire to take a view of this, becauſe it carrieth ſo great a fame, and is ſaid to have been contrived by Military advice from all parts, and as alſo becauſe the *Venetians* would have it believed to be the nobleſt Fortification, not onely in *Europe*, but in the world; I heartily wiſh they may never know a complete *Turkiſh* Army before it, eſpecially when ever they are in no good condition to relieve it. If the Emperour through whoſe Countrys the *Turks* muſt paſs to come to this place, and the Republick hold firm, it will be hard for the *Turk* to come unto it, and if the *Turk* ſhould be at ſuch a peace with the *Venetians* as may bind up their Fleet from aſſiſting the other parts of *Italy*, he ſhall not need to attempt it or make his way into *Italy* by that place, for whether the Naval Forces of *Italy* without the aſſiſtance of the *Venetians*, be able to reſiſt a complete *Turkiſh* Fleet, ſo as to hinder landing and falling upon that Country ſome other way, is much to be doubted.

From *Palma Nova* I went to *Maran* St. *Vito*, a Port-Town

Town of the *Venetians* in *Friuli*, ſo named from St. *Vito*, who is ſaid to have been buried in this place.

At this Town we took a *Felluca*, and ſayling by the ſhoar of *Friuli* or *Patria*, we paſſed by *Porto di Tajamento*, and came to *Caborle*. In this Iſland there is a Church dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin ſeated upon the Sea-ſhoar nigh the Waves, yet ſaid never to be overflowed by the Sea, being as it were the *Halcyon* Neaſt of its Patroneſs, and a place of remarkable devotion. On this ſhoar we refreſhed our ſelves and were divertiſed at Sea in ſeeing them take Shell-fiſh, and then paſſing by *Livenza*, where the Sea came formerly up as high as *Opitergium*, and afterwards by *Porto di Piave*, I arrived at *Venice* entring by the *Porto de Caſtelli* paſſing by the *Carthuſians* Convent, and landed at the *Piazza* of St. *Mark*.

Here I found the whole City highly concerned for the *Hazardous* State of *Candia*, which was loſt ſoon after, *Dominico Contarini* the preſent Duke was ſedulous in that affair. The Voyage of *Ghiron Franciſco Marcheſe Villa*, General of the Infanterie of *Candia*, with a journal of a Siege had been lately publiſhed, and was in many hands.

There was alſo a ſupply of Auxiliaries in good readineſs; it was at that time a more then ordinary hot Seaſon, and ſome of our *Engliſh* Sea Captains and Maſters told me, that they had ſeldom met with ſuch hot weather even between the *Tropicks*.

Having formerly had a view of *Rome*, *Naples*, *Florence*, and the great Cities of *Italy*, and paſſed ſome time at *Padua* a few years before, I made but a ſhort ſtay about *Venice*, and having reviewed what was moſt conſiderable, and renewed my acquaintance with ſome worthy courteous Friends at *Venice* and *Padua*, Mr. *Hales* the Conſul, Mr. *Hobſon*, Dr. *Cadined*, and others. I diſpoſed my affair for my return to *Vienna* the ordinary way.

in

In order thereto I took Boat at *Venice* and landed at *Meſtre* a pretty Town, and the beſt place for accommodation for ſuch as travel into *Germany* by *Tirol*, or into *Auſtria* by *Friuli*; from hence I travelled ten miles through a pleaſant plain Country till I came to *Treviſo* or *Tarviſium*, which giveth the name unto the Country about, *La Marca Trevigiana*, a handſom City adorned with good Houſes, Churches, Towers, and Fountains. The clear River *Sile* or *Silo* runneth through it, and afterwards into the Sea between *Meſtre* and *Murano*; it aboundeth in good Wines and Fruit, and was a chief Seat of the *Lombards* in theſe parts.

From thence I came to *Lovadina*, and croſſed the great River *Piave*, *Plavis*, or *Anaſſus*, which ariſing in the Mountains, paſſeth by the Cities of *Belluna* and *Feltre*, then to *Concian* or *Coniglian*, and next to *Sacille* or *Sacillum*, formerly a Biſhops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, a pleaſant and well-built place eſteemed the Garden of the Republick, and ſeated by the River *Livenza* or *Liquentia*, which paſſing by *Motta* runneth into the Gulf of *Venice*.

Here I took a guide to conduct me throngh the Plains and Meadows, and came to *Spilinbergo*, where I again took a Guide to croſs the ſwift River *Taiamento* or *Tiliaventum*; this is eſteemed the greateſt River in *Friuli*, ariſing above in the *Julian Alpes*, and running down into the *Adriatick* Sea, and often over-flowing a great part of the plain Country.

Not far from *Spilimbergo*, I paſſed a neat River or notable Cut called *La Brentella*, ſixteen miles long, made by the *Venetians* for the better bringing down of wood from the Mountains to be uſed in the making of Glaſſes at *Muran*; it is all paved with a good Stone, bottom and ſides, the bottom is round, ſo that it is ſomewhat like a Tube opened or ſplit in two.

Then I passed by St. *Daniel* seated upon an Hill by *Hospituletto*, and came to *Vensone*, a Town seated at the beginning of the Hills, and formerly the limit of the *Venetian* Dominions; thence by *Rejuta* to *La Chiusa*, a place remarkable for the streight passage of the *Alpes*, where the *Venetians* keep a gard, and shut up the passage every night; from thence I came to *Ponteba* or *Ponte Fella* upon the River *Fella*, the exact Confines between the *Venetian* and Imperial Dominions, and surely a man can seldom pass more clearly and distinctly from one Country unto another then in this Town; on one side of the Bridge live *Italians* Subjects unto the State of *Venice*, on the other side *Germans*, Subjects unto the Emperour. Upon the one side their Buildings, their manner of living, their empty Rooms, large Windows, Iron Bedsteads show them to be *Italians*: On the other side immediately their Stoves, higher Bedsteads, Feather-beds one over another, square Tables, and their Bason and Cloath by the Wall declare them to be *Germans*; the Bridge it self is also half *Italian*, half *Dutch*, one part being built of Stone, and the other of great Trees laid over after the *German* fashion of making Bridges. Between *Vensone* and *Ponteba* there are many great *Cascata's* or falls of waters; but of several passages of the *Alpes* this seemed unto me the best and most easie.

In these Mountainous places I was entertained with strange stories of the Snow which covereth these Hills in the Winter, as how many pikes length the Snow was deep in some places, how round the Country would look when all the craggy Rocks were covered, how a Snow-ball thrown down from a Mountain would so gather and augment in the fall, as to do great mischief in the Valley, and that if the smallest Bird should but scrape with her foot at the edge of an high Hill, that little beginning might so encrease in the descent, upon a thaugh, as to over-whelm an House at the bottom.

From

From hence by *Tervis*, and *Tirl*, unto *Villaco*, or *Villack*, an handſom Town, and one of the chiefeſt in *Carinthia*; but before I came to *Villack* I went to ſee the Natural Baths which were not much out of the way at the foot of an Hill about an *Engliſh* mile from the Town and in good eſteem. There are two clear Sulphureous Baths, but very gently warm, and have an acid and no unpleaſant taſte; the bottom is not planchered nor paved, but hath its own natural Spring and ſettlement with it; yet into one there is a hot Spring let in which ariſeth by it; they are large and have ſtairs to deſcend into them, with little Rooms of wood about them for accommodation, they are covered over, and they bathe in them cloathed with ſhirt and drawers as in *Auſtria*.

Not far from hence is a Lake called the *Oſſiacker See*, from *Oſſiack* a Town upon the ſide thereof, and is one of the moſt conſiderable Lakes in *Carinthia*, there being beſides it, theſe which are remarkable, the *White Lake*, the *Millſtatter*, the *Werd*, and the *Forchten*; this Lake doth not onely abound in Fiſh, but affordeth great plenty of *Oſſiacker* Nuts, which the people eat, and ſome make Bread of; which notwithſtanding upon examination I found to be no other then very large Seeds of *Tribulus Aquaticus*, or water *Gallthorps*.

From *Villach* I ſoon came to the *Werd See*, and keeping it continually on my right hand, I travelled by the ſide of it till I came to *Clagenfurte*, and then paſſed again to St. *Veits*, where I met Mr. *Donellan*, from whom upon my former deſires to him, I received an account of the great Lead Mines in upper *Carinthia* at *Bleyberg*, where they have worked eleven hundred years, and the Pits are deep; *Federnus Stollen* or *Cuniculus* is an hundred and ten fathoms deep in the Earth, and the Hills ſo high about it, that upon the melting of the Snow in the Spring, there is

often much hurt done, the Snow rowling and falling in such vast heaps that nothing is able to resist it, so that in the year 16 4. it fell so vehemently that it destroyed and carried away sixteen Houses. He presented me also with many handsom natural Curiosities collected by him in those parts, one of which among the rest I cannot but mention which was a rich large fair piece of natural *Cinnaber* found in *Crewalt*, or in the Forrest of *Cre*, two *German* miles from St. *Veit's* in the Lordship of *Oosterwitz*, where there hath been great quantities found out, for the *Herr von Staudach* above thirty years ago, as he was hunting in this Forrest, being thirsty and laying down to drink out of a little stream which runneth from the top of the Hill, he perceived the stream to be full of *Cinnaber*, but since it hath been so diligently searched after, that without working and digging for it, there is little to be found.

From St. *Veitz* continued my journey by *Friesach*, where formerly there was a Gold Mine, and then by *Newmarck*, *Hundtsmark*, *Peltsolz*, *Knitelfeldt*, *Luihm*, *Prug*, *Keimberg*, *Mehr zu Schlag*, *Schadtwien*, *Newkirckel*, *Newstadt*, *Solinaw*, *Traskirchel*, *Newdorff*, to *Wien*.

This my return from *Venice* to *Vienna*, about three hundred and fifty *Italian* miles, was the most quiet journey I ever made, for not meeting with good Company I performed it alone, and upon one Horse; and although there are several Nations, and no less then four Languages spoken upon this road, yet I met with no disturbance from any, nor did any one ask from whence I came, or whither I would goe, no trouble as to Bills of health, and good accommodation in the Innes at an easie rate, they are for the most part a plain People, make good Souldiers, little mutinous, but obedient to commands, and hardy, and are of good use and service unto the Emperour.

In my travels in *Germany* I seldom failed to meet with

Jews

Jews, but in this journey I met with none, or ſuch as I could not well diſtinguiſh, for though there were then whole Villages of *Jews* in *Auſtria*, yet they were prohibited in *Styria*, and ſeverely baniſhed out of *Carinthia*, ſo that for thoſe *Jews* who travelled between *Venice* and *Vienna*; the Emperour diſpenceth with them as to their Ruff, and the *Venetians* as to their red Hat.

To ſay any thing of *Vienna* may ſeem ſuperfluous, divers having written thereof, and it might fall better in, if ever I ſhould deſcribe my journey from the Low Countrys to *Vienna*, and from *Vienna* by the way of *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, *Miſnia*, *Saxonia* unto *Hamburg*; mean while I would no longer defer to give ſome account of places leſs known or leſs deſcribed in *Pannonian*, *Dacian*, *Mæſian*, *Græcian*, *Noricum*, and *Illyrian* Countrys, which in their proper order are delivered in this Work.

In my travels through *Hungaria* and the Imperial Provinces, I could not but take notice of ſome Aſſertions which I could not verifie.

Belgrade is commonly counted to be in *Hungaria*, and ſo deſcribed by ſome Authours, but if ſtrictly conſidered it is ſeated in *Servia*, or *Mæſia* Superior, beyond the bounds of *Hungaria*.

That St. *Jerome* was a *Pannonian* may be granted, but that he was a Native of *Hungaria*, ſtrickly taken may be doubted, for he was born in *Stridon*, now conceived to be *Stredon* or *Streyna*, on the inward or Weſtern ſide of the River *Mur*, before it runneth into the *Dravus*, and is accounted in *Steirmark*.

It is ſaid by *Plinie Curſus Savi* 150. *mille paſſuum*, that the courſe of the *Savus* is an hundred and fifty miles, which if accounted from the head is much too ſhort, and not much more then half the meaſure thereof.

That the River *Savus* runneth into the *Dravus*, ſeems affirmed

affirmed by *Strabo*, *Vicinus Nauporto fluvius est Corcoras qui merces accipit, hic in Savum influit, Savus in Dravum*, that is, Not far from *Nauportus* is the River *Corcoras* or the *Gurk* which receiveth the Marchandiſes, this runneth into the *Savus*, and the *Savus* into the *Dravus*, whereas the *Savus* never runneth into the *Dravus*, and when it entreth the *Danube* at *Belgrade* is about an hundred miles from it.

The diſtance which *Strabo* makes between *Aquileia* and *Nauportus* or *Laback* of four hundred furlongs or fifty miles, though ſomewhat too ſhort, may be fairly tolerated, but what he delivers of the ſpace between *Tergeſtum* or *Trieſte*, and the *Danube* not to be made out. *Iter à Tergeſto ad* Danubium, Stadiorum *circiter mille & ducenta*, that the journey from *Trieſte* to the *Danube* was about one thouſand and two hundred furlongs, or an hundred and fifty miles, which is too ſhort a meaſure unto the neareſt part of the *Danube*, which will make about two hundred and fifty miles; but the Ancients might eaſily err herein, ſince ſome of them were miſtaken in the true courſe of the *Danube*, which they conceived to have one branch to run into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Lib. 7.

I went this journey when the Sun was in *Cancer*, in the hotteſt time of the year, and the heat was very offenſive to me in the great Plains of *Friuli*, and *Auſtria*; but in the *Alpes* it was much more moderate, and the Country was all green, and pleaſant; when on the contrary all the the Gtaſs in *Auſtria* was burned up by the Sun, and if there were not a continual breeze about the middle of the day upon all great Plains, eſpecially in Southern Countrys the heat would be intolerable; and I could not but take notice how pleaſantly the poor Peaſants in the *Alpine* Countrys divertiſed themſelves in the Fields, and after their labour would be lively and briſk, ſometimes play

at

at Cards, with Cards of a ſpan long, ſuch as they have in thoſe Countrys, while the rich Country-men in *Auſtria* were faint and gaſping for breath, nor did it any thing avail them that *Auſtria* was more Northern then *Styria* or *Carinthia*, for there may be as much difference as to the temperature of the Air, and as to heat and cold in one mile, as in ten degrees of Latitude, and he that would cool and refreſh himſelf in the Summer, had better goe up to the top of the next Hill, then remove into a far more Northern Country. I have been ready to freeze on the top of a Hill, and in an hours time after have ſuffered as great inconvenience from the heat of the Valley; at the riſing of the Sun I have been upon a Hill with a clear sky, and good weather, and have ſeen a Valley incompaſſed with Mountains and covered all over with Clouds much below us, the Sun ſhining upon the upper part of the Clouds made them appear like fine Down or Wooll, and made the ſofteſt ſweeteſt lights and ſhadows imaginable; afterwards when we deſcended into this Valley under the Clouds we had no ſuch pleaſant Proſpect, but were rained upon the moſt part of the day. In that hot Country of *Arabia* travellers complain moſt of the cold they ſuffer in paſſing the Hills. The Mountains in *Italy* and *Spain* are ſome of them covered with Snow and Ice all the Summer long. I have heard that Mount *Atlas* is ſo alſo, from Dr. *Butler* who lately travelled in thoſe parts, and from others; when in Great *Britain* there is no ſuch thing. At *London* we have Winters for the moſt part favourable, when Captain *James* who went to diſcover the North-weſt paſſage, and to ſearch if there were any communication between the *Atlantick* Ocean and the South Sea in the Northern part of *America*, as there is in the Southern, ſuffered more hardſhip in the ſame degree of Latitude then the nine *Engliſh* men who were left all the Winter in *Greenland*, and *Baffin*, on the

contrary

contrary, upon the ſame deſign had a pleaſant voyage in an open Sea, and met with Inhabitants upon the Shoar, till he came within nine degrees of the Pole. But I ſhall wander too far out of the way, and therefore will put an end to this Diſcourſe.

FINIS.

BOOKS Sold by *Benjamin Tooke*, at the Ship in S. *Pauls* Church-yard.

ETymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ, ſeu explicatio vocum Anglicarum Etymologica ex propriis fontibus. Scil. ex Linguis 12; *Anglo-Saxonica, Runica, Franco-Theotiſca, Danica-resent. Belg. Teuton recent. Cambro-Britan. Franco-Gal. Italica, Hiſpan. Latina, Græca. Omnia Alphabetico ordine in* 5. *diſtinctas Claſſes Digeſta, Authore* Stephano Skinner *M.D.* Folio.

De Præſulibus Hiberniæ Commentarius à Prima Gentis Hibernicæ ad fidem Chriſtianam Converſione ad noſtra uſque Tempora, per Jac. Waræum *Equ. Aur.* fol.

R.P.R. Caron Remonſtrantia Hibernorum, contra Lovanienſes Ultramontanaſque Cenſuras. fol.

Scapulæ Lexicon Græco-Latinum. fol.

Originis in Sacras Scripturas Commentaria quæcunque Græcè reperiri potuerunt. 2 Vol. fol. *Græco-Lat.*

Caſp. Bauhini *Theatri Botanici Liber primus.* fol.

Athan. Kircheri *China Illuſtrata.* fol.

Compt. Carletoni *Philoſophia Univerſa.* fol.

Ariæ Montani Biblia Interliniaria. fol.

Calvini *Lexicon Juridicum.* fol.

Thorndicius *de Ratione ac Jure; Finiendi Controverſias Eccleſiæ.* fol.

Biſhop Sanderſon's *Sermons.* fol.

Dr. P. Heylyn's *Commentary on the Creed.* fol.

Jacob. Uſſerius *de Primordiis Eccleſiarum Britannicarum*, 4°.

Horæ Hebraicæ & Talmudicæ in Evangelium S. Johannis. Authore Johan. Lightfoot. 4°.

The Controverſial Letters, or the Grand Controverſie concerning the pretended Authority of Popes, and the true Sovereign of Kings in their reſpective Kingdoms. 4°.

Dr. Du Moulin's *Vindication of the Protestant Religion in point of Obedience to Soveraigns.* 4°.

A Sermon preacht at the Spittle, London, *by the L. Bishop of* Downe *and* Connor. 4°.

An English Inquisition for a Heretick: a Visitation Sermon by R. Neville. 4°.

Christoph. Merret *M.D. Pinax rerum naturalium. Britan.* 8°.

Two Letters of Advice; I. for Susception of Holy Orders. II. for Studies Theological especially such as are rational, with a Catalogue inserted of the Christian Writers, and Genuine works that are extant of the first 3 *Centuries, by* Henry Dodwell *M.A.* 8°.

A Letter of Advice to a young Gentleman leaving the University, concerning his Behaviour and Conversation in the World, by R. Lingard. *D.D.* 12°.

A Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson his Character and Rule of Holy life, by M. Geo. Herbert. 8°.

The Colloquies of Erasmus *rendred into English.* 8°.

The French *Gardiner, Instructing how to cultivate all sorts of Fruit-trees and Herbs for the Garden; together with directions to dry, and conserve them in their Natural, translated out of French by* John Evelyn *Esq; whereunto is annexed The* English *Vineyard, vindicated by* John Rose; *illustrated with Sculptures.* 8°.

Of Gardens, four Books, first written in Latin Verse by Renatus Rapinus, *and now made English by* John Evelyn. 8°.

Deus Nobiscum: a Narrative of a great Deliverance at Sea by W. Johnson *D.D. late Sub-Almoner to the King.* 8°.

Phædri Aug. Cæsaris Liberti Fabularum Esopiarum Libr. 5. *in usum Scholarum Angliæ. ex recensione* Christo. Wase. 8°.

The English Rogue described in the Life of Meriton Latroon *in four Parts* 8°.

Junii Juvenalis & Persii Satyræ, in usum Scholæ Westmonaster.

ERRATA.

PAge 2. Line 6. read *Lauffniez*, *Pinca*. p. 6. l. 16. r. *Trajan*. p. 13. l. 1. & 2. dele (.) *betwixt Grounds and not*. p. 14. l. 11. r. *Meckelberg*. p. 15. l. 14. r. *Wolfgangus Lazius*. p. 27. l. 18. r. *Cromerum*. p. 32. l. 19. r. *this Caſtle*. p. 47. l. 5. r. *to the right*. p. 52. l. 13. r. *Ægæan*. p. 67. l. 4. r. *Raguſa*, p. 111. l. 25. r. *Stubn*. p. 136. l. 18. r. *Contarini*.